The Literary Digest

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VOL. XXXI., NO. 27 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1905 WHOLE NUMBER, 819

ON JANUARY 1, 1906,

A strike of the typesetters in the printing establishments of New York City is expected, which may delay some of our January issues. Readers and advertisers who fail to receive their copies of the magazine on time may rest assured, however, that everything possible is being done to minimize the delay.

LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES.

The index of Vol. XXXI. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about January 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

OPPOSING THE EXTENSION OF FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

"FACING a revolt in the United States Senate and a bitter Republican factional fight in the State of New York, Mr. Roosevelt," exclaims the New York *World* (Dem.), "is again on intimate terms with the strenuous life." The opposition which has dared to raise its head against "the most popular and admired man in the United States," as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) calls the President, seems to be due to his personal aggressiveness in politics and to his emphatic desire and pertinacious efforts to expand the powers of the Federal Government.

In New York his present activity in party politics is unusual. All newspapers here agree that it was his influence which made James W. Wadsworth the strongest candidate for Speaker of the House and elected Parsons chairman of the Republican Committee of New York County. But the best proof of the weight of the President's hand in politics in the Empire State is not furnished by newspaper comment, but by the almost despairing "proclamation of war" issued by the Republican boss, ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell, in which he defiantly exclaims:

SENATOR B. R. TILLMAN,
Who declared that the President is "absolutely oblivious of the law," when his heart is set on anything.

"I charge the President and Governor Higgins with deliberately trying to wreck the party to promote their personal ambition, and I challenge them to answer the charge. If there comes a party disaster next year they will be responsible, not I and my friends. . . . The Roosevelt and Higgins idea of harmony is to knock heads, and they are responsible for any party disaster that may follow the knocking."

The confusion wrought by President Roosevelt in the Republican party in a State so large as New York immediately became an incident of national importance; and, being so illustrative of his characteristics and tendencies, it affords an excellent opportunity for criticism that is not overlooked by those who oppose his policies. No surprise has been felt at anything coming from Democratic sources about the matter, but when a Republican leader of the standing of Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, took up the discussion on the floor of the Senate, and in the course of a speech disapproving the acts of Governor Higgins, not only censured President Roosevelt's politics, but also deliberately condemned his policies of government, the New York *Herald* (Ind.) reports that "the Senate was astonished." But so Senator Spooner did, and in the following unmistakable terms:

"I read in a newspaper this morning, and I can here refer to no State, that the governor of a State has decided who shall be Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State, and it seemed to be accepted as sound governmental conduct under our system of government. It has occurred in other States. It is a tendency to be resisted, not encouraged.

"Mr. President, the men who founded this Government and framed our Constitution took lessons from history and experience on the other side of the sea, and when they created the three coordinate and independent branches of the Government, assigning to each its jurisdiction, they created a government which, in its divisions, was a perfect representative of democratic government. . . . No department of the Government has any right to surrender any portion of the power or responsibility with which the Constitution has clothed it. It is vital, both as to the national Government and to the State governments, that the line of demarcation drawn by the framers of the Constitution of the United States and of the various States between the three independent and coordinate branches of the Government shall be observed always with the utmost strictness, to the end that neither shall, in the slightest degree, invade the other."

Several days before Senator Spooner's speech, Senator Tillman sounded a note of alarm and defiance at the President's supposed plans for a closer centralization of the Government. On December 15 the Senator from South Carolina made a bitter assault upon the President, and cited his acts in the "Panama Republic business," and in the Santo Domingo matter, to prove that "he is, when his heart is set on anything, absolutely oblivious of the law, indifferent to the Constitution of his country, or else, which would almost be an impossible supposition, he does these things without knowing." Such remarks, says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), "would have been more effective if made by some one else than the Senator from South Carolina." But nevertheless they seem to have set the ball rolling faster than ever before, and so, if we may believe reports from Washington, there will be lively times this winter at the National Capitol, when some of the President's measures come up for discussion.

Congress met this fall with fair prospects of harmony between the President and the Senate, says the New York *Mail* (Rep.), "but now," that paper regretfully continues, "this promise has been nipped in the bud." The cause of the brewing trouble is "the President's centralization program" or "the growth of federal authority," as the Denver *Republican* (Rep.) explains it, "and its rapid extension into domains of jurisdiction formerly occupied by the States." So thoughtful men, *The Republican* goes on to say, "appreciate the menace to local government and constitutional re-

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strictions which these encroachments involve." In a similarly apprehensive vein the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) speaks, who finds that the President is generally believed at Washington to look toward federal control of all corporations engaged in foreign and interstate commerce, and while Senators admit that most of the things that he is seeking are demanded by the people, "yet," says this writer, "the principle of government involved is so important that when the debate on the railroad-rate bill is under way the country may expect to see the whole subject of centralization threshed out." The Democratic press and many independent papers of course naturally think that such a debate is inevitable. "There are unmistakable indications of reaction," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) against "the tendency to refer everything that goes wrong or of doubtful import to the Government at Washington."

President Roosevelt, the New York *World* (Dem.) declares, is trying to make courts, Congress, and Cabinet "merely departments of the company he controls," but, says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), public opinion is being thoroughly aroused against "the champions of modern Byzantism." The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) believes that Congress must carefully guard against the aggressions of the Executive this winter, in order to preserve the integrity of the Constitution and our present form of government.

From a sketch in the Chicago "Tribune."

JOHN R. WALSH.

The funds and deposits in his banks, according to *The Journal of Commerce*, were used for "promoting and sustaining his financial schemes."

HOW CHICAGO BANKERS AVERTED A PANIC.

HAD the associated banks of Chicago refused to render full and prompt assistance to the Chicago National Bank and the two other financial institutions in that city managed and controlled by John R. Walsh when their shaky condition was made known on December 18, it is generally believed by the press that disturbances verging upon a panic would have occurred in the banking and business circles of the Western metropolis. Even as it is, says the Springfield *Republican*, the "failures are the most serious which have befallen that section of the country in many years, and recall the disaster of December, 1896, when the National Bank of Illinois went down." But, as the New York *Globe* remarks, "the wholesome application of the D'Artagnan principle of all for each and each for all" by the Chicago banks averted the shock to public confidence, and "gave noteworthy evidence of the general stability of financial conditions." And the Detroit *News*, in speaking of the arrangement whereby the deficiency of some $6,000,000, between $26,000,000 assets and $20,000,000 liabilities of Mr. Walsh's banks, was guaranteed through the Chicago Clearing House, says:

"The solidity and soundness of general financial conditions in Chicago and the West could hardly have been better attested than by the arrangements that the associated banks of Chicago have been enabled to make for preventing the collapse of the First National and Home Savings banks and the Equitable Trust Company, with the accompanying shock which, without the precaution taken, would have jarred the whole financial fabric of the Middle West. As it is, the payment of depositors on demand is guaranteed by an association of ample responsibility to check any tendency to panic. The readiness and ability of the other institutions to undertake this obligation at such short notice, affords gratifying proof of the fact that they are in prosperous condition and that no widespread disturbance is to be anticipated."

The wrecking of these banks seems to have caused no surprise to those who were familiar with the operations of Mr. Walsh, who controlled, officered, and managed them. "Everybody knows," says William B. Ridgely, United States Controller of the Currency, "that the banks violated the law"; and "if they had not," asserts C. J. Jones, the Bank Examiner of Illinois, "the present situation would have been impossible." According to the Newark *News*, the trouble was "the old one of injudicious loans, both as to amounts and character," and "the tying up of assets where they could not be readily made use of." The funds and deposits, explains the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "were used in the outside business of officers and controlling stockholders" for the purpose of "promoting and sustaining his [Mr. Walsh's] financial schemes in stone-quarries, coal-mines and railroads," and this paper adds:

"This is by no means the first instance that has become notorious of national banks being used as powerful agencies using the funds of others in the outside business of officers and controlling stockholders. How many instances have not become notorious and have not come into the light of publicity at all it is nearly as difficult to ascertain as to find out how many petty embezzlements escape exposure. But it is known to be a common thing for men to have a controlling influence in the direction of banks, often as responsible officers, and at the same time to have large corporate and financial interests which those banks serve, whose securities they buy, and to which they make loans in excess of ten per cent. of the bank capital. In these transactions it is the funds of depositors that are mainly used. These are not trust funds, to be sure. In legal theory they become the property of the banks, but they constitute liabilities to depositors and are in effect loans from them payable on demand. Hence the necessity of legal restriction upon their use and regulations for the protection of the right of depositors to recover the money whenever they want it. The kind of banking that uses these funds at will for the profit of those charged with the responsibility of employing them for the benefit of the commercial community is hardly more legitimate or reputable than the diversion of the funds of insurance companies to similar ends. In the case of savings banks it is not a whit better."

The comment of the press at this disastrous juncture of Mr. Walsh's affairs is not very friendly or considerate. He was never credited with having much sympathy for others in their hour of distress. He invariably exacted the full penalty of the bond from those he had in his power, and always demanded that the laws should be executed without fear or favor on all offenders. So now when rumors are in the air of a federal grand jury investigation of his actions, papers which objected to his methods or principles are harsh in their criticisms. The New York *American*, which believes that he "faces the doors of a federal prison," arraigns him for rapacity, arrogance, and cold-blooded disregard of the rights of other people, and then remarks that "he has ample ground for reflection that as a man does to his fellow man so in time will it be done to him." The Chicago *Journal*, however, asserts that much sympathy is felt for him, as "it is a terrible thing for an ambitious, energetic, able man, at the close of a long career, to find himself plunged into the black pit of ruin"—a sentiment entertained in part by the Springfield *Republican*, which says:

"These failures affect immediately the fortunes of one man—John R. Walsh, who came to this country from Ireland a poor boy, and who, by his own great energy and ability, had achieved a position of the first financial importance in the metropolis of the West. In the extent, magnitude, and variety of interests which he came to command he has differed in no respect from a dozen other men way up in the circles of high finance in the United States. They all have their banks and mines and railroads and so on, and some have their newspaper organs, as he did; but they do not all work several banks from the inside so conspicuously or officially as he did, and his case again warns against committing a

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banking institution to the fortunes of one person particularly. But while of brilliant mental endowments, Mr. Walsh has never permitted sentiment to enter into his business operations, which have been pursued with almost merciless directness and power. Thus property and privilege came to possess for him supreme consideration against all else, and his newspaper, the Chicago *Chronicle*, at first Democratic but recently turned Republican, has been distinguished in the contemporary journalism of the country for its extreme reactionary attitude against all efforts for the restraint of the aggrandizing power of syndicated capital. His downfall conveys lessons of peculiar force and moment."

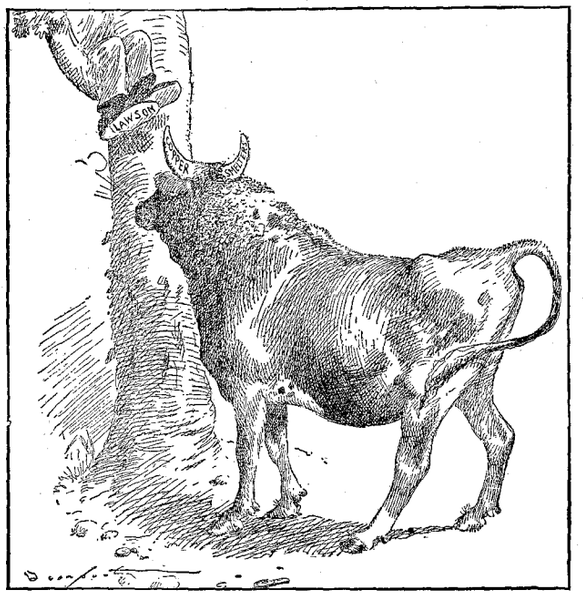
FUTILITY OF MR. LAWSON'S CAMPAIGN.

THE rise of Amalgamated Copper stock to record figures, in the face of repeated predictions by Thomas W. Lawson that it was going to smash, has naturally had a tendency to encourage his critics. His friends may rally in his defense later on, but at present the opposition papers have the upper hand and they are assailing him as unmercifully as he has been pounding Amalgamated Copper during the past twelve months. Stocks generally during the year advanced in the face of his bear attacks, and, in the opinion of some financial journals, Wall Street and the "System" took advantage of every flurry he created to buy up good stocks and to dump undesirable properties upon the market at the expense of the public, and so are now in a better position to weather any panic than they would have been had he not attempted his campaign of destruction. Hence the papers hostile to him are not only calling him an empty boaster, but some have even gone so far as to impugn his motives, question the integrity of his pretensions, and to express considerable doubt as to the correctness of his statements of fact. The Kansas City *Star* suggests that in view of the many erratic things Mr. Lawson has done "some allowance should be made for his announcement that he is on the verge of ruin." The New York *Herald* speaks more boldly, and in reporting the comment in Wall Street, asserts that speculators and brokers are inclined to "discount" his confession that his $10,000,000 pool has sustained a loss of $3,400,000, and to believe

SHEARING TIME.
"Many go out for wool, and come home shorn."
—Bush in the New York *World*.

that he is on the "long" side of the market. Some think the mortgage he has placed on his house is merely a theatrical move, made for effect. The Oakland *Tribune*, after giving an account of his operations, charges him with "deliberately trying to create a panic," and so declares him to be a "public enemy."

This spectacular campaign which Mr. Lawson has been waging against Amalgamated Copper, with the declared purpose of bringing the Standard Oil group of capitalists into disrepute and disaster, has been going on for over a year. We condense from the



TREED.
—Davenport in the New York *Mail*.

New York *Times* (a paper so hostile to Lawson that it refuses to print his advertisements) the following brief summary of the chief incidents and results of his campaign:

It began in December, 1904, and disclosed a nervous bull account in Amalgamated Copper. Mr. Lawson announced that, contrary to rumors, he was not long on copper to any dangerous extent, and that consequently he had not been obliged to unload. The first big advertisement appeared on December 6, when Amalgamated Copper had been selling between 82 and 83. He reviewed the history of the stock, showing how it had advanced to 130 in 1901; at this highest price, he stated, he was buying the stock and advising its purchase; then came the awful slump which slid it down to 33; he still advised his friends to buy, and as a result 260,000 shares were bought by people all over the country through him, and perhaps hundreds of thousands more shares through sources he could not trace, all at an average price of 40 to 42; he continued, he said, to bull the market, until, as he claimed, the public had possession of 1,000,000 shares. This advertisement made no predictions, but simply advised everybody who held Amalgamated Copper stock to sell out pell mell. In the next one, however, he declared the stock would sell at 33; and during that week there was a heavy decline, the stock at one time falling as low as 58½. Mr. Lawson resumed the campaign on the following Monday by frantically advising all to sell "before it is too late," and he solemnly asserted that the only reason why the market had not already gone to pieces was because he sold enormous amounts, presumably to steady prices, until his friends got from under.

Thus, according to *The Times*, Mr. Lawson acknowledged that he was a heavy buyer of the stock on the decline that carried it down to 58½ in the week ending December 10, a price it has never touched since. He delivered a few spasmodic attacks during January and February, 1905. They were ineffectual, for both Amalgamated Copper and United States Steel advanced sharply and continually. In May the miscellaneous bull account in Wall Street appeared to be vulnerable, and Mr. Lawson vigorously resumed his campaign. He declared in another big advertisement that stocks had advanced in exact accordance with his desire and scheme. "It was my part," said he, "to nag Standard Oil into supporting this stock. . . . They have fallen into the trap." From the conclusion of the May raid until the beginning of the next one in September he incessantly predicted a crash in the copper metal market. Prices, however, continued to advance.

On August 28 Mr. Lawson advised the formation of his pool of

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$10,000,000 to operate on the bear side of "coppers." In an advertisement he declared that there would be a sudden break to a very low figure, saying, "this is not a prediction. It is not surmise or manipulation. It is a statement of fact." At that time Amalgamated Copper stock was selling at 82, and the metal between 16 and 17 cents. Nevertheless, on September 1, he gave another public warning of "the coming crash," announced that he was selling short, and warned everybody against buying when he should sell. But in spite of all his predictions and violent assaults on the market, prices at the end of the year ruled close to record figures; and so in the middle of December Mr. Lawson was forced to give notice of an alleged loss of $3,400,000 to his pool as the net result of his campaign against the system.

In reviewing these facts, the New York *Times* bluntly says that "for a year now Mr. Lawson has been making a nuisance of himself" to everybody. The Kansas City *Journal* is also of this opinion, and asserts that his efforts to smash the system were prompted by his egotism and vain desire "to keep before the public."

There are, however, many papers which are not so harsh and bitter in their criticisms of Mr. Lawson and his campaign against the "system." The New York *Evening Post* is inclined to admit that in spite of his errors and shortcomings Mr. Lawson had much to do "with preparing the public mind for the insurance explosion," while the Detroit *News* goes further than this in speaking of his career during the last few years, and approvingly remarks:

"He has done more than this, inasmuch as the revelations he has made apply to and affect other matters than Amalgamated. He has convinced hundreds of thousands of citizens that the conditions exposed with regard to Amalgamated are at any time applicable to any other market feature; that swindling of a most appalling nature is possible either in the representations made or in the actual management of great properties, and that no array of great names in directorates can be regarded as a guaranty either of wisdom or of honesty in large speculative transactions. In short, he has enabled the public to see, as it never saw before, what Wall Street is, and who and what its captains are. He has doubtless cured an enormous total of individuals of the folly of tampering with a market whose movements are dictated by a few great magnates and are permitted to respond little, if at all, to any but the most momentous of the legitimate influences that might be logically expected to affect them."

DEFENSE OF THE ANNAPOLIS CODE.

FOLLOWING closely, as it does, the Meriwether-Branch incident and the revelations of the subsequent court-martial, the brutal hazing at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, mentioned in these columns last week, has done much to weaken the confidence of the newspapers in the management of the institution. In fact, there are few journals, if any, which defend the Academy officials, and all of them are ready to support any measure, however drastic, that may be taken by the President, Congress, or Secretary Bonaparte for the suppression of these evils. But the Philadelphia *Ledger* maintains that the system of fighting and hazing is a "part of the training at Annapolis and is too deep-rooted to be wiped out." Midshipman Meriwether, in his testimony before the court-martial that tried him, declared that if he had not resented Midshipman Branch's conduct he would be in the same position "as another classmate with whom no one has anything to do." "Under the circumstances," he added, "I would have to resign and could never hold up my head again." But what is probably the most outspoken defense of the Annapolis standard of conduct is found in a recent issue of *The Independent*, the article being from the pen of a midshipman of the Naval Academy.

In this article the writer explains the system of "rates" which, he says, "have been honored and respected from the time of Admiral Dewey down," and which are "designed with the intention of early teaching a newly entered middy the respect due all superior officers from the moment the Plebe takes off his cits and dons Uncle Sam's blue." The code that governs a man's honor at the Academy, we are told further, is the same as that which is understood to be in force at any of the large colleges. There are two classes of fist-fights: First, those of a purely personal nature; secondly, those which result from the disregard of class privileges, or "rates," by lower classmen. Of these rates, the midshipman writes:

"If a Plebe sees fit to break these rates by refusing to keep to the side of the walk, or by attempting to sit on a bench especially reserved for members of the first class, he is first warned of his 'rateyness,' and if he be stubborn enough to persist in disregarding the rates he is reported to the president of one of the upper classes, who takes the matter in hand. A man of the same weight and height is picked from that president's class, and a fight is brought off with all due ceremony. If the under classman succeeds in winning out over every man who is picked to meet him, nothing more is said and he is allowed as much freedom as a first class man. But this kind of a fight is very rare, since a man who is too stubborn to take 'running,' as it is called, or too weak-kneed to take what every upper classman has gone through before him, soon finds that he is becoming exceedingly unpopular, both among his own classmates and among the men of the upper classes. The personal affairs are more numerous, but are seldom serious enough to send both participants to sick quarters."

As to the sentiment of the midshipmen in regard to these fist-fights, this informant says that "it is safe to say that there is not one out of fifty who thinks that they ought to be abolished," and who does not think that if they are abolished "the Academy would soon degenerate into a school that would be unable to put into the service men who would be worthy of wearing the uniform." The writer declares that fist-fighting "seems to be the only way either of controlling the lower classmen or of settling disputes," and he says that "altho an officer will let nothing stand between him and duty, yet he would go the long way around if he thought that going the short way would necessitate his reporting two midshipmen for fighting." To quote again:

"All fights which take place among midshipmen are conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, as such affairs should be. Two seconds are provided, who take care that the contestants receive proper attention; a referee is present to see that there is no unfairness, and a timekeeper is appointed to time the rounds and intermissions. No one else is allowed to be present, and the affair is brought off in a spot as secluded as possible. . . . . .

"As this system has been in existence since the foundation of the Academy in 1845, it is only reasonable to suppose that it is conducted on a fair and manly basis. And it must be taken into consideration that, of all the hundreds of fights that have gone down in the memory of graduates of the Naval Academy, this last is the only one which has had such an unfortunate ending. And let us hope that as many more years shall have passed before there shall be another such sad occurrence to call into question the efficiency of the 'Code of Honor.'"

The Naval Academy officials are now making a drastic investigation of hazing, and Rear-Admiral Sands and Secretary Bonaparte are determined to exterminate the brutal custom if it is within their power. The rear-admiral has suspended two midshipmen for their part in the hazing of Midshipman Kimbrough, and the Secretary has recommended that both be dismissed. Attorney-General Moody has decided that the Secretary has no authority to dismiss a midshipman without trial, altho the law in the case says that this action can be taken when the accused is "found guilty." Now Mr. Bonaparte thinks he should be granted "discretionary power of summary dismissal." The subject has come up before Congress again, and many papers hope that all this talk will be productive of reforms. The Washington *Post* lays the blame for hazing at the door of Congress. It says:

"When Willard Brownson was superintendent at Annapolis, he executed the law and expelled three hazers, as was his bounden duty. Then came Congress repudiating its own laws and reinstated those three offenders. They had a pleasant holiday, lost

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nothing in grade, escaped a little unpleasant service, and are at present, on the whole, distinctly beneficiaries of the episode. Congress is making a great uproar over these recent disclosures of hazing and general ruffianism, but what could Congress have expected after reinstating the hazers expelled by Admiral Brownson, and thus sealing their offenses with approval? Is it now proposed to hold Admiral Sands responsible for conditions which Congress itself has deliberately created?"

MORE INDICTMENTS UNDER THE ELKINS LAW.

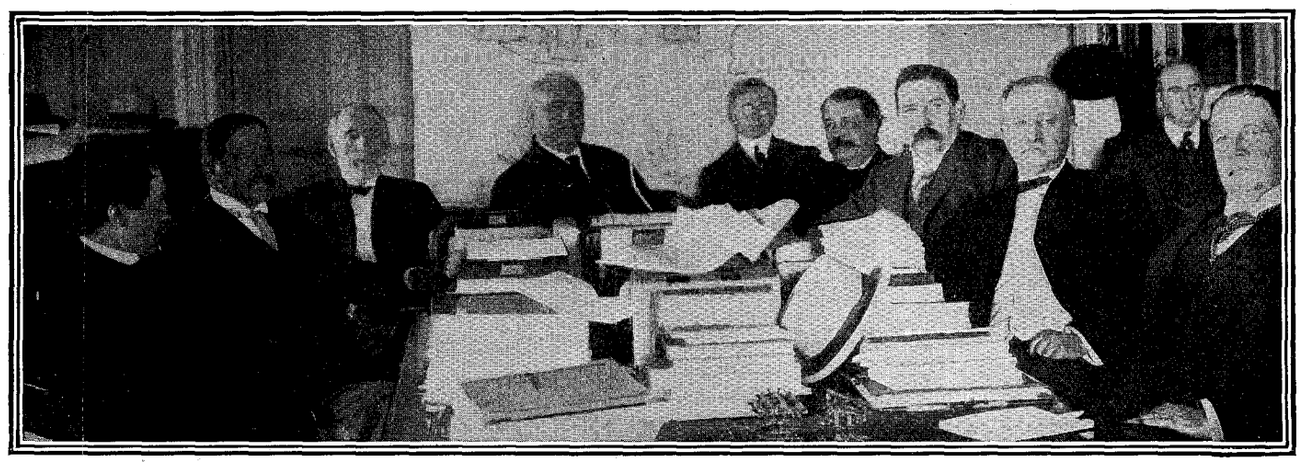
THE indictments now returned against individuals and corporations in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Kansas City for giving and taking rebates from railroads ought to be sufficient, says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "to test the adequacy of the existing law and the efficiency of those charged with its enforcement." The latest batch of indictments were those found by the federal grand jury at Kansas City, Mo., on December 15. The Armour Packing Company, Swift & Co., the Cudahy Packing Company, the Morrises, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the Chicago & Alton Railway, and several individual officials of these concerns and beneficiaries of their alleged illegal acts were among the indicted. They are charged with violating the Elkins law, or conspiring to commit an offense against the United States Government. The sensation created by the institution of these criminal proceedings against the beef-packers and railroads at Kansas City is as great as that aroused over the indictment of seventeen members of the beef trust for conspiracy last July at Chicago; for they are taken to mean that Attorney-General Moody has inaugurated a sweeping and earnest campaign against all offenders of the laws relating to interstate and foreign commerce, with the purpose of furnishing Congress with the necessary evidence to determine this winter whether these laws are in need of amendment or addition to make them thoroughly effective. The belief that this is the object of the Attorney-General is strengthened by the fact that he has issued instructions to the district attorneys throughout the United States directing them to exercise the utmost vigilance and expedition in bringing everybody to justice who is guilty of taking or giving rebates and concessions from railroads. Hence the press generally are expecting an early trial and a relentless prosecution of all defendants now before the courts. Some misgivings, however, are felt for the outcome by those who are anxious for convictions; and this doubt is suggested by certain remarks contained in the recently published report of Attorney-General Moody himself. Thus, says the Portland *Oregonian*:

"In his recent annual report the Attorney-General admits this difficulty—the difficulty of obtaining evidence against the railroad corporations that have continually violated the law. They will not 'peach' on one another. Each and all have the same relations with the public—that 'touch of nature' which makes them all kin. Their maxim of protection and of defense naturally is that injury to one is injury to all. As a remedy for this condition the Attorney-General suggested that some administrative body be given the power to fix a future maximum rate as a weapon that might be used with good effect by the Government against discriminating practises, the Attorney-General's idea being that 'upon proof that a lower rate had been given to some preferred shipper,' that rate could be made the maximum for all shippers in like situation."

The Boston *Herald*, in discussing this point, recalls that the "imprisonment" feature was dropped from the Elkins bill when it was undergoing construction because it was feared "that it would

"REALLY, MR. MOODY, THERE MUST BE SOME MISTAKE ABOUT THIS!"
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

tend to prevent the prosecuting authorities from obtaining possession of evidence needed to convict violators of the law." The New York *Journal of Commerce* admits that the striking out of this "imprisonment" cause was perhaps unwise, but nevertheless declares that the law as it stands would be effective for all practical purposes if it should be given a fair and honest test. And now, in the opinion of that paper, seems to be the time to make the test, since the executive officials of the Western railroads, at their meeting in Chicago on December 20, entered into an agreement whereby every road bound itself to inform the Interstate Commerce



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From the reader's left to right, Senators Edward W. Carmack (Tenn.); John Kean (N. J.); Shelby M. Cullom (Ill.); Stephen B. Elkins, chairman (W. Va.); Clerk to committee; Moses E. Clapp (Minn.); J. P. Dolliver (Iowa); Joseph B. Foraker (Ohio) and Francis G. Newlands (Nev.).

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

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Commission of any illegal act of any kind coming to its knowledge. Wherefore *The Journal of Commerce* says:

"We see no reason why the Elkins act should not be as effective as any criminal law can be made, as a deterrent from the offenses which it defines. A possible weakness lies in its abolition of imprisonment as a penalty, but corporations can not be imprisoned, and it has been found difficult to convict their agents where they would be liable to imprisonment for acts for which they were not individually responsible.

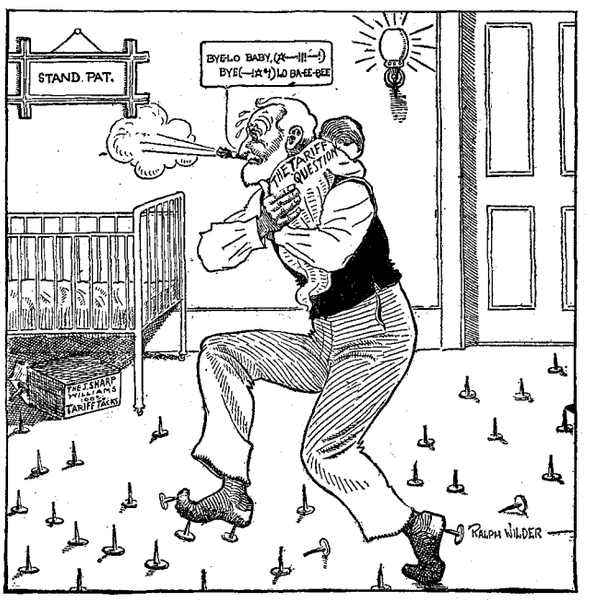
"The Elkins Act was passed in March, 1903, and was expected to accomplish much, but it has never been put to a real test. It makes it a misdemeanor for any person or corporation to 'offer, grant, or give, or to solicit, accept, or receive any rebate, concession, or discrimination' in transportation charges in interstate commerce, whereby any property shall 'by any device whatever be transported at a less rate' than that of the published tariffs, or whereby 'any other advantage is given or discrimination is practised.' Its strong point is that it makes the shipper equally guilty with the transportation company when the law is violated. It makes the penalty for each offense a fine of not less than $1,000 or more than $20,000. This is aimed directly at the wrongs which are most complained of and which nobody defends, but which the President proposes to stop by giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the doubtful and dangerous power of prescribing rates to take the place of such as it may find unreasonable or unjustly discriminating. Such a provision would not make the punishment fit the crime. It would not be effective in stopping rebates and discrimination, while it would derange the whole system of rate-making; but the present law vigorously enforced would probably put an end to the evil practises. At all events, it is and has for the last two years been worth trying.

"The chief excuse for failure to prosecute has been the difficulty of obtaining evidence experienced under the law before the Elkins Act was passed. The difficulty was natural then. Favored shippers were not violators of the law. The railroads could not be expected to furnish evidence against themselves if they could help it, and the shippers who profited by the violations of law would avoid giving evidence to stop these if they could. This made proof difficult as a matter of course. But the railroads now profess a desire to observe the law and to put a stop to the practises complained of to which they have been driven by the demands of large shippers and fear of losing their business through competition of rival lines to obtain it by complying with the demand for discriminating rates. There is a chance to test the good faith of these professions. Shippers who have been discriminated against do not have the conclusive evidence that is needed. Those who have extorted favors will still avoid giving evidence that will destroy their advantage if they can. But the railroads have the evidence, and if their officers are honest in the professed desire to stop rebates and unjust discriminations, let them take the stand that they will furnish the required evidence against shippers who violate the law by soliciting, accepting, or receiving unlawful favors."

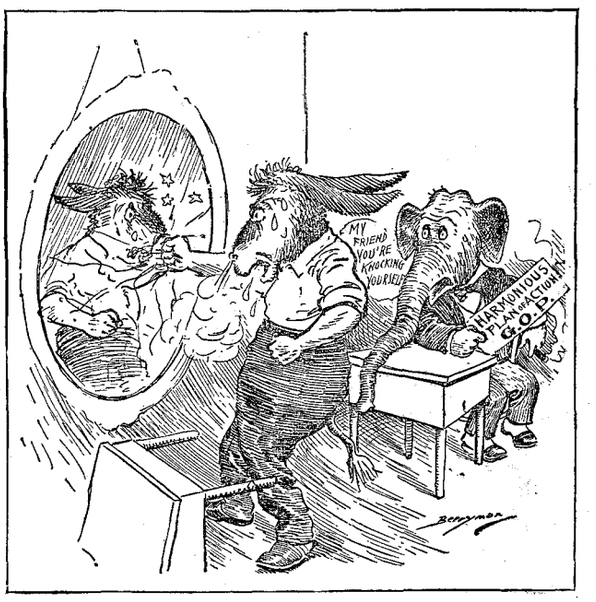
COLLEGE PRESS ON FOOTBALL REFORM.

IT is conceded by pretty nearly all the leading college journals that football as it is played at present is sadly in need of reforms, but none of these organs of student opinion believes that such drastic action as abolition is necessary to purge the game of its evils. "There is no denying the fact that there are many sweeping changes which should be made," observes the Columbia *Spectator*, and it goes on to say that "students are almost a unit in desiring that such changes be made without further delay." *The Spectator* protests against the abolition of the game by the Columbia authorities and calls it unnecessary and "uncalled for." The officials at that college have lately spread the ban until it includes all the intercollegiate sports except rowing, and they propose to substitute instead competitions among the students at Columbia. In a long statement, the University Council says that the evils that led to the prohibition of football were evils of a moral and educational character, fundamental and irremedial, which no revision of the rules of play could eradicate. The remedies suggested are along the lines of increasing the participation of the general student body in the games permitted rather than the continuance of a small body of trained athletes as at present. It is also proposed that sports and training be under the direction of the university authorities, so as to eliminate the "professional aspects" of collegiate athletics by reducing the time devoted to training. "The solution of the football problem," continues *The Spectator*, "lies in constructive, not in destructive action," and it adds:

"It seems that the time has come for something to be done to the rules which will eliminate the objectionable features from the game. The members of the Rules Committee, largely through personal reasons, have in the past refrained from doing this, but with public opinion becoming louder in its demands for reform, it seems as tho they must at last take adequate action. If they do not there is every reason to believe that the game will be abolished. This step would be lamented by an overwhelming majority of college men who believe that it is possible so to frame the rules that



IT APPEARS THAT YOUR UNCLE JOSEPH IS GOING TO HAVE LOTS OF FUN KEEPING THE TARIFF QUESTION QUIET.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.



BELLIGERENCY IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.
—Berryman in the Washington *Post*.

UNQUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC.

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with the cooperation of coaches and trainers the objectionable features would be done away with, without spoiling the greatest American college game."

The other college papers are just as ready to defend the game. The Harvard *Lampoon* treats with sarcasm the statement that this "pleasing pastime of American football" is "nasty," "rough," and "an uninteresting game." The action of Columbia in abolishing the game is, in the opinion of the Amherst *Student*, "a most radical step," and one "which will probably not be endorsed by our leading institutions," altho it "should prove of value in bringing about wise reforms." The Princeton *Tiger* is at a loss to understand Columbia's attitude, which, it thinks, is the natural "result of the general and popular tin-pan furore about the game." "It would not be a pretty piece of business," we are told further, "to have to say that we had here in America a game which got beyond our power to control, and which we had to quit because we couldn't handle it properly and play it like gentlemen." The rest of the American universities are called upon to "stick by it" and do their best to play the game "decently and fairly."

G. Stewart McConochie, editor of the Madison *Daily Chronicle*, writes that the "true cause of the evils of football to-day is the spirit of commercialism," and he goes on to say that the agitation for reform, which threatens to destroy the game, "is largely supported and reinforced by those persons who have never played the game or whose football education has been confined to the bleachers."

Probably the most serious stab that the game has received from its friends comes from Karl Friedrich Brill, the Harvard tackle, who has been in the game ten years. He says, in a statement in the Boston *Herald:*

"I don't believe the game is right. I dislike it on moral grounds. It is a mere gladiatorial combat. It is brutal throughout. When you are opposed to a strong man you have got to get the better of him by violence. I fail to see where the gray matter in a man's head is exercised at all, nor am I able to see how football is the intricate game some proclaim it to be."

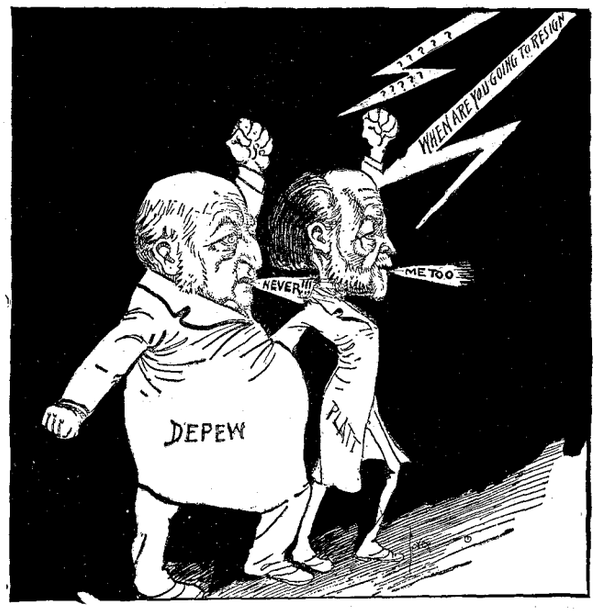
CALLING ON SENATOR DEPEW TO RESIGN.

THE most prominent Republican that the Democratic and Independent press have won over to their side, in the campaign they are waging to force Chauncey M. Depew out of the United States Senate, is State Senator Edgar T. Brackett, of Saratoga Springs. He is quoted as saying that Mr. Depew "must and will resign," but if he should refuse to do so, then he [Brackett] will introduce a resolution on the first day's session of the approaching Legislature, calling upon him to vacate his seat at Washington on account of his discreditable connection with the insurance scandals.

The head and front of this movement that is seeking to secure the resignation of Senator Depew and also of his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, are *The American* (Dem.) and *The Evening Post* (Ind.) of New York City. *The Post* declares bitingly that "even worse for the Senate than the conviction of Burton and Mitchell" is the "presence of these two statesmen of the Empire State," and it then remarks:

"The name of Depew has become a byword and a shame. Within a year of his reelection for a second term, he has fallen so low in public estimation that a clergyman has called for his expulsion from a social club, and he himself is practically ostracized. Not a vote would be cast for him were he a candidate for reelection, and the demands for his resignation will grow in volume. Indeed, it will be surprising if there is not an effort made in the Legislature to pass a resolution asking for it. Against his colleague the feeling is not so bitter, perhaps because he is physically feeble, perhaps because his character has been better known. For years past Platt's sale of legislation has been understood and his personal reputation has been pretty clearly fixed. Yet his recent testimony before the insurance committee has branded him more deeply than ever. He stands self-revealed as blackmailer and corruptionist."

The American is equally as acrid as *The Post* in its invectives against New York's representatives in the Upper House at Washington. It declares that Platt "has never been anything else but



DISCIPLES OF AJAX.
—Lovey in the Butte *Inter Mountain.*

a collector and disburser of corrupt political funds," and that Depew has been "a railroad lobbyist for a lifetime." Therefore both "must go." But, says *The American* in a satirical vein, upon calling upon Senator Depew to resign:

"In the scheme of nature, Senator Depew was given neither the claws of the bear, the swift sinews of the deer, nor the strong arms of the Standard Oil magnate. Soft speech, and dainty ways, and a well-groomed air, a modulated voice, and an amiable smile were his weapons for taking what he needed and keeping what he wanted. Hostile criticism will shrivel the muscles of his face with such an icy blast that his smile will be frozen, and his air of gay assurance will be turned to the awkwardness of rigidity. His manner of gentle fawning in the presence of the rich, and amiable insolence in the presence of those he considered beneath him, will fade away with the loss of his respectability."

The only Republican paper we have seen which has joined in the hue and cry against Senator Depew is the New York *Press*, which, however, has but little hope that he will voluntarily quit the Senate, in spite of the fact that he is so discredited, as *The Press* claims, that he would no longer dare to address a popular gathering of people, or openly take any part in the councils of his party in the State. Thus a few days after the Senator resigned without explanation his directorship in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, *The Press* remarked as follows:

"Those gossipers who breathed scandalous reports to the effect that Chauncey M. Depew had resigned his United States Senatorship owe him a most abject apology. It was Depew's Equitable directorship that he had resigned. There was nothing left for him to do but get out of that post or be kicked out. Therein he was too much even for Thomas F. Ryan or Paul Morton to stomach. In the United State Senate, however, there are others who delight to do him honor. There he is welcome. There he has not outlived his usefulness to those of his kind. The commission bought with funds stolen from the widows and orphans can not be revoked. It was a gross libel on him for any one to hint that he would give up anything which could not be torn away from him by main strength—and of all things, a senatorship of the United States, worth at least $500,000 this year to men of a certain type."

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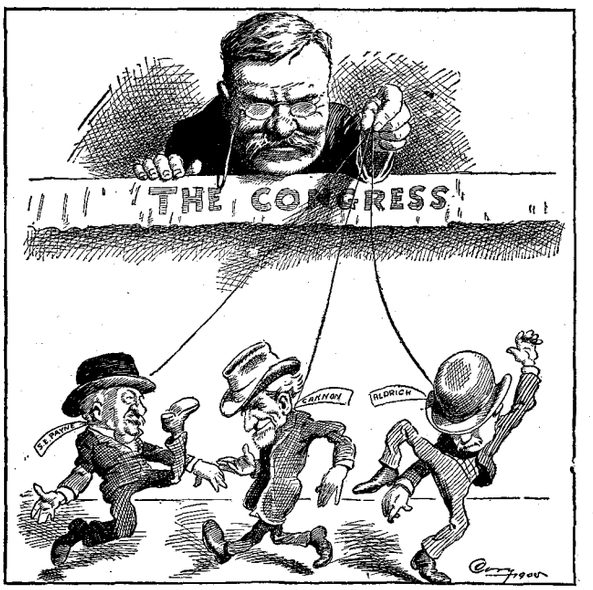
THE KETTLE IS BOILING.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



IS HE THE WHOLE SHOW?
—Cory in the New York *World*.

SECRETARY SHAW has quit making speeches. This ought to help his chances for getting the nomination in 1908.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

SENATOR TILLMAN agrees with the President's railroad policy, which may well make the President thoughtful.—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

MR. CHARLES F. MURPHY has modestly refrained from taking credit to himself for the election of Mr. Jerome, and yet he is undoubtedly entitled to it.—*The Charleston News and Courier.*

ONE objection, however, to abolishing the use of railroad passes except by employees of the companies would be that it would leave most of the politicians with their passes.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IT may be difficult to induce any self-sacrificing patriots to become candidates for the New York Legislature now that the insurance funds have been withdrawn.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER of Pennsylvania says he is poorer than he was when he went into office. It appears, therefore, to have been a losing game all around.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

"THE President did not invite me to call at the White House," says Odell. If the reports about the President's frame of mind on New York politics are true, Mr. Odell may consider himself in luck.—*The Washington Post.*

ANYWAY, the Senate Chaplain has no sinecure this year.—*The Washington Post.*

REPRESENTATIVE LLOYD, of Missouri, wants the Democrats "to get closer together." He must want to see a fight.—*The Washington Post.*

CONGRESS opened with the introduction of 100 bills. In Missouri the Legislature has been known to open with the introduction of $1,000 bills.—*The Kansas City Star.*

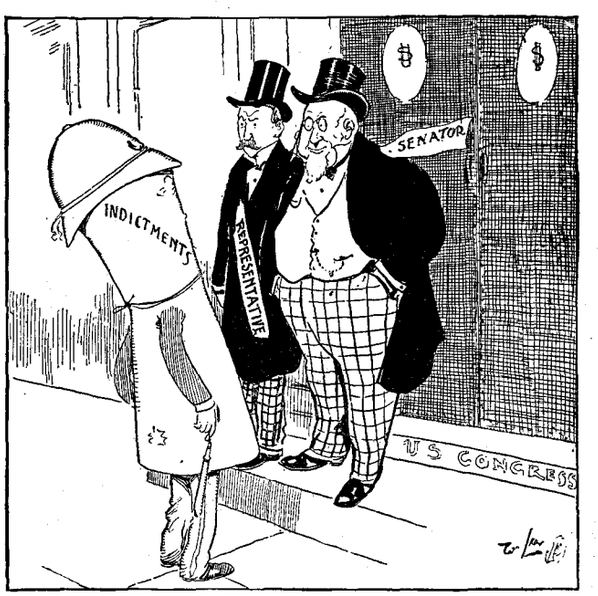
SECRETARY BONAPARTE'S recommendation that the Constitution be used as a target is not new. Every Congress uses the Constitution for that purpose.—*The Washington Post.*

OREGON has no representation in the House. In that respect Oregon is not different from some other States whose Representatives do not agree with the Speaker.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Panama commission announces that it will take ten or twenty years to build the canal. From the progress thus far made, we may safely assume that it will take both.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"WHAT do you think of this reform wave?" "It's a good thing," answered Senator Sorghum. "It retires some of the old-time bosses from business and makes room for promotions."—*The Washington Star.*

THE PRINCIPALS AND THEIR SECONDS READY FOR ANOTHER BOUT.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.



THE SENATE AND REPRESENTATIVES—"We hope you won't find as much to do around here as you did the last few trips,"
—Walker in the Pueblo *Chieftain*.

LITTLE GLIMPSES OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

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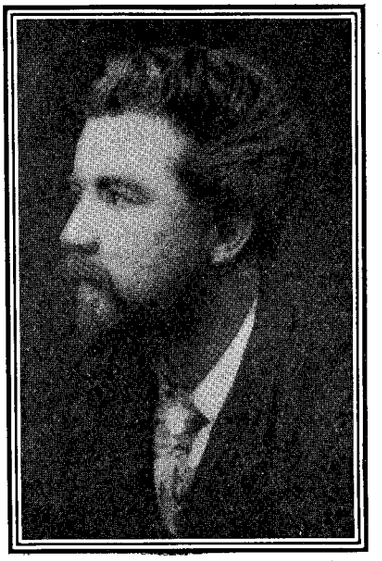
LETTERS AND ART.

A LITERARY MYSTERY SOLVED.

THE most interesting literary mystery in the United Kingdom for the past ten years, says the New York *Times*, has been the identity of "Miss Fiona Macleod." This mystery is apparently solved by the death of Mr. William Sharp, followed by the authorized confession of his wife that he and Fiona Macleod were the same person. Yet even among the personal acquaintances of Mr. Sharp there are some who still refuse to believe that the invisible lady of Ireland was entirely a myth. These not only point to the intrinsic differences between the writings signed William Sharp and those over the name of Fiona Macleod, but they even claim to have been shown by Mr. Sharp a photograph of his mysterious protégée. Others, on the other hand, assert that the mystery had for some years been a transparent one, so that Mrs. Sharp's revelation came as no surprise to them. According to *The Evening Post* (New York), Mr. Sharp, during his recent visit to this country, confessed that "Miss Fiona was a kind of relative of his, and that he edited —practically rewrote—all her copy before it reached the printer." The English "Who's Who," which is strongly opposed to *noms de plume*, devotes considerable space to Miss Fiona Macleod, and states that her recreations are "sailing, hill walks, and listening." One of "her" chief pleasures, comments the New York *Times*, must have been "listening" to guesses regarding "her" identity. The same paper goes on to say:



MR. WILLIAM SHARP,

Whose death, followed by the authorized confession of his wife that he and Fiona Macleod were the same person, solves "the most interesting literary mystery in the United Kingdom for the past ten years."

"Here is the real mystery. Sharp was a well-known man of letters, a most industrious author, clever and cultivated, a friend of many famous people, editor of numerous volumes, and a critic for various periodicals, but he never attained fame. In a moment he could have become famous instead of respected. The word that would have given him renown he never spoke, and it has been left to his widow to make him famous after his death.

"Famous his memory will undoubtedly be. Those poems of 'Fiona Macleod' are more than brilliant productions; they have struck a new note in European literature. To them is directly traceable the 'Celtic movement,' which is now so well defined and strong a force. Indeed, the chief argument for the theory that Fiona Macleod was no *nom de plume*—at least, the *nom de plume* of no known person—was that the poems were unlike anything that any one else was writing, or capable of writing, many of the critics said.

"And in this connection the parallel of Macpherson and 'Ossian' will, of course, suggest itself. Macpherson was a fraud, and yet 'Ossian' started the romantic movement in English literature. William Sharp was a Scotchman, and yet his poems have served as a clarion call to the Irish muse."

The Evening Post, however, points out that it is absurd to say that the "Celtic movement" is directly traceable to the poems of Fiona Macleod. On this point we read further:

"That is to put the cart before the horse. 'Pharais, a Romance of the Isles,' Fiona's first book, was published in 1894. Five years earlier than that, Mr. William Butler Yeats showed what path he was to take by his 'Wanderings of Oisin,' and in 1893 Dr. Douglas Hyde, an admirable scholar and the very heart of the 'movement,' founded the Gaelic League, of which he naturally became the first president. In its larger aspect, that renaissance of national traditions was only one phase of the spirit that swept over the whole of Europe during the nineteenth century. Its first impulse goes back even to the days of Bishop Percy, the Wartons, Gray, Walpole, Macpherson, and the others who started the Gothic revival. From England it spread over the Continent, gradually awaking the ancestral pride and giving new life to the legendary memories of every nation or tribe which felt itself beaten in the hard political and material conflict of the last century. In fact, one of the most striking paradoxes of recent history is the curious growth of the sentiment of universal brotherhood alongside of this ever-increasing and narrowing Chauvinism. It is working to-day in Brittany and Provence, in Poland and Hungary and Finland; it shows itself even in this country in the odd conviction that we must have a Southern and a New England, a Western and an Eastern literature. That Ireland, with its rich and ancient language and its magnificent literary treasures, not to mention its political grievances, should have been struck by the madness in a specially virulent form was only to be expected."

Such a disguise as Mr. Sharp assumed, continues the same writer, "fitted in with that subtle feminine strain which runs all through the Celtic imagination, and the alluring secrecy of it gave an additional charm to the songs and tales from haunted, almost forgotten regions."

Under his own name Mr. Sharp was known as the general editor of the Canterbury Poets and other series, and as the author of more than a score of volumes of verse, critical biography, and fiction. Following is a list of the works in prose and verse of "Fiona Macleod":

"Pharais: A Romance of the Isles," 1894; "The Mountain Lovers," 1895; "The Sin-Eater," 1895; "The Washer of the Ford," 1896; "Green Fire," 1896; "From the Hills of Dream," 1896; "The Laughter of Peterkin," "Old Celtic Tales Re-told," 1897; "Spiritual Tales," "Barbaric Tales," and "Tragic Romances," 1897; "The Dominion of Dreams," 1899; "The Divine Adventure," "Iona," and "Other Studies in Spiritual History," 1900; "Poems Old and New," "For the Beauty of an Idea," "The Magic Kingdoms," and "The House of Usna."

THE APPEAL OF TRAGEDY.

"WHAT is the pleasure that human beings find in tragedy? Do we take pleasure in pity and fear, or in other painful experience?" To a discussion of these ancient riddles of esthetic experience Prof. Ethel Puffer, of Wellesley College, devotes an interesting chapter in her recent book, "The Psychology of Beauty." The writer begins, of course, with Aristotle's famous definition, which is as follows: "Tragedy, then, is an imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of a certain magnitude; in language embellished with each kind of artistic ornament, the several kinds being found in separate parts of the play; in the form of action, not of narrative; through pity and fear effecting the proper purgation of these emotions." Every emotion contains, according to Aristotle, be it ever so painful, an ecstatic, and hence a pleasurable element. In the tragic emotion "pity and fear are aroused to be allayed, and to give pleasure in the arousing and the relief." But Miss Puffer maintains that the matter is not so simple as Aristotle's views would make it. Pity and fear, she argues, do not in themselves produce pleasure, relief, and repose. Therefore "these emotions as aroused by tragedy are either not what we know as pity and fear in real life, or the manner of their undergoing brings in an entirely new element on which Aristotle has not touched." Why do we feel *with*, rather than toward or about, the actors? she asks. She recalls the theory that emotion is the "instinctive response to a situation," but comments that "the spectator at a play is completely cut off from all possibilities of influence on events." We read further:

"Between his world and that of the footlights an inexpressible

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gulf is fixed. He can not take an 'attitude,' he can have nothing to do in this *galère*. Since he may not act, even those beginnings of action which make the basis of emotion are inhibited in him. The spectator at a play experiences much more clearly and sharply than the sympathetic observer; only the proportions of his mental contents are different. This, I say, accounts for the absence of the real pity and fear, which were supposed to be directed toward the persons in the play. . . . . .

"Let us briefly recall the situation. The house is darkened and quiet; all lines converge to the stage, which is brightly lighted and heightened in visual effect by every device known to art. The onlooker's mind is emptied of its content; all feeling of self is pushed down to its very lowest level. He has before him a situation which he understands through sight and hearing, and in which he follows the action not only by comprehension but by instinctive imitation. This is the great vehicle of suggestion. We can not see tears rise without moisture in our two eyes; we reproduce a yawn even against our will; the sudden or the regular movement of a companion we are forced to follow, at least incipiently. Now the expression which we imitate brings up in us to a certain extent the whole complex of ideas and feeling-tones belonging to that expression . . . a spectator at a play . . . is forced . . . to *follow* quite literally, the emotional movements of the actors."

PROF. ETHEL PUFFER.

She maintains that "the much-discussed Katharsis or emotion of tragedy is not the experience of emotions and pleasure in that experience, but rather pleasure in the experience of ideas tinged with emotion."

It is, then, a process of understanding, raised to the highest pitch, an intellectual process, not a directly emotional one. The "transformation" is a transfiguration, the senses are left far behind, neither sensation and instinct, nor reaction and logic, are foremost. We sit on the level of the creator of the work of art, not on that lower level of the physical struggle for material existence. Expanding this view, Miss Puffer continues:

"Every play contains at least two actors. . . . These persons are, normally, in conflict. Othello menaces, Desdemona shrinks; Nora asserts her right, Hilmar his claim; L'Aiglon vaunts his inherited personality, Metternich holds the candle to the mirror! But what of the spectator? He can not at once shrink and menace, assert and deny. . . . Real emotion implies a definite set of reactions . . . two opposed movements can not take place at the same time. Ideas, however, can dwell together in amity . . . emotions, lacking their organic conditions, are in abeyance.

"This is the typical dramatic moment, for it is the one which is alone characteristic of the drama. Only in the simultaneous realization of two opposing forces is the full mutual checking of emotional impulses possible, and it is only in this simultaneous realization that the drama differs from all other forms of art. When the two antagonistic purposes are actually presented to the onlooker in the same moment of time, then alone can be felt the vividness of realization, the tension of conflict, the balance of emotion, the 'alleviation' of the true Katharsis!

"But what is this? No emotion, after all, when the very traditional test of our enjoyment of a play is the amount of feeling it arouses! where hearts beat, hands clench, tears flow! Emotion there is, it may not be denied; but not the sympathetic emotion of the traditional theory. What emotion? The mutual checking of impulses issues in a balance, a tension, a conflict which is yet a bond; and this it is which is the clew to the excitement or exaltation which in the dramatic experience usurps the place of definite feeling. . . . The tense exaltation of the typical esthetic experience, undirected, unlimited, pure, of personal or particular reference, is reproduced in this nameless ecstasy of the tragic drama. . . . . .

"As we might have foreseen the peculiar Katharsis, or pleasurable disappearance or alleviation of emotion in tragedy, is based on just those elements in which the drama differs from other forms of art. Confrontation, not action as the dramatic principle, is the important deduction from our theory; is, indeed, but the objective aspect of it."

In the Greek drama the "only element in common with the modern type is found in the conflict of wills." As another example of this conflict, this confrontation of two opposing powers in idea, the medieval drama of "Everyman" is quoted as "nothing but a succession of duels, material or spiritual. It is, indeed, the two profiles confronting one another, our sympathy balanced and suspended, as it were, between them, which characterize our recollections of this whole great field." Further:

"The esthetic meaning of 'Lear' is not in the terrible retribution of pride and self-will, but in the cruel confrontation of father and daughters. . . . The notoriously successful scene in an English drama of to-day, the duel of Sophy and Lord Quex—tolerably empty tho it is of real feeling and significance—becomes successful merely through the consummate handling of the face-to-face element."

From these oppositions, these duels of influence with influence, "arise, for the catastrophe of drama, that exaltation and stern joy which are indissolubly connected with the experience of will in real life." A few minor quotations are worth attention, illuminating as to the point of view, as: "When there is a way out" of this collision or conflict, "we have comedy." But "tragedy ensues when there is no way out. Nay, more, in any situation the more nearly the conflict is shown to be absolutely inevitable, arising out of the very nature of life as we know it—completely justified, or at least *felt* as inevitable on both sides—the more we are shaken by the distinctive tragic emotion. The conflict of duties to oneself and to the world is the sharpest of tragedies." And so the author thus sums up her original analysis: The "much-discussed Katharsis or emotion of tragedy is not the experience of emotions and pleasure in that experience, but rather pleasure in the experience of ideas tinged with emotion."

THE FLIPPANCY OF MODERN HUMOR.

THE late Canon Alfred Ainger, in a lecture delivered at the Royal Institute more than a decade ago and which now reaches this country for the first time, in his posthumous volumes of "Lectures and Essays," animadverts against certain tendencies in the humorous writing of his day in words which seem no less applicable to present conditions. Being a critic whose contemporaries were the writers of the mid-nineteenth century, his view of literature partook of the moral seriousness which characterized their outlook. These early Victorians, as Mr. Chesterton has put it, might say "We do not know," but not one of them ever ventured to say "We do not care." It is this attitude of apparently not caring, as emphasized in the school of humorous writers who succeeded Dickens and Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes, that Canon Ainger particularly condemns. The later humor he finds "monotonous" and "wearying," and for the reason that its principal ingredient is scorn—"scorn too," he says, "which is not earnest enough to take the form of misanthropy, as with Swift, or even of a moral indignation against particular offenders, as with Pope." He charges those whom he designates as the "American drolls" with the responsibility of having set this fashion which he deprecates. We read further:

"The popular variety of modern scorn, in writing called humor-

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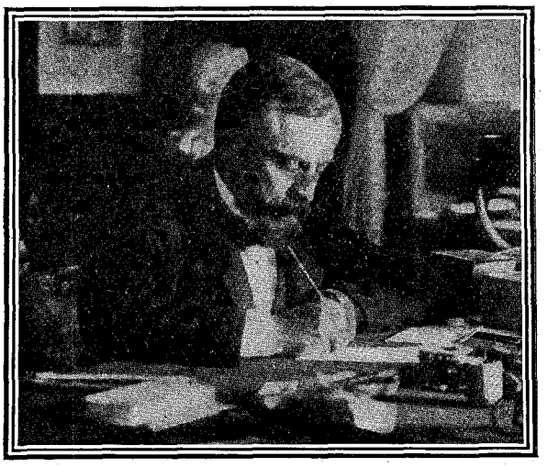
ous, is the *flippant*. And flippancy may be defined as the attitude which assumes that nothing in heaven or earth matters very much, and that any one is a simpleton who thinks it does. 'That man had never kindly heart, nor ever sought to better his own kind, who



HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ.
Recipient of the Nobel prize in the field of idealistic literature.

first wrote satire with no pity in it.' So wrote Lord Tennyson; but 'the satire with no pity in it,' if prompted by a genuine aversion, is a more respectable thing than the satire which has no core of reality in it at all, but is mere *badinage*, or chaff, made out of the one simple prescription—a contempt for what once upon a time was considered rather worthy of respect than otherwise. Take some serious interest of human nature and suddenly and unexpectedly treat it as if it were not serious—that is the key to much of the popular humor of the day. The American drolls have used it largely. You know to whom I refer, and will not suppose me forgetful of such true humorists, scholars, and poets as J. R. Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes. And these American drolls (not the American humorists) have largely influenced the wags who provide us over here with a corresponding entertainment. The name of 'topsy-turvydom' has been coined for one of the most familiar of these forms. This, of course, is mere drollery, a clever feat of intellectual posture-making, and is absolutely devoid of any claim to be called humor. For its essence is contempt, its method is cynical, its quality is inhuman. And by far the most ignoble kind of cynicism is the cynicism, not of conviction, but of having no convictions: the cynicism of caring nothing for anybody, if only a laugh can be got out of it."

The conditions of life which find their symptoms in the kinds of humor above analyzed are not of a higher but of a lower order, the writer avers. And, he declares, it is because of this lowering of conditions that the methods of the older humorists are out of favor with us. He continues:

"We live in an age which is a strange mixture of over-fastidiousness and under-fastidiousness, and it is surely a sufficient illustration of it that many who find they have outgrown the humor of Dickens and Thackeray, yet seem to find unqualified delight in Mark Twain or Mr. Gilbert's Savoy extravaganzas. . . . The humor which is most popular in England just now is built, not upon sentiment, but upon cynicism. I have kept this word 'sentiment' out of my lecture thus far, because it is so difficult to use in a sense that will command respect. . . . To most persons 'sentiment' means little more than 'sentimentality'; but the one thing is as distinct from the other as was the eloquence of John Bright from the rhetoric of the average popular preacher. And if it was 'sympathy' that gave John Bright's eloquence its real power, so it is sympathy that makes humor either strong or enduring. And in this sympathy, which includes *reverence*, I fear it must be justly said that the popular humor of to-day is wanting—and in wanting it, forfeits all just claim to the title. And I further venture to think that, in so far as the methods of the great humorists gone before us are out of favor with us, and seem to be poor and tame in comparison with our own, it is not because we have *outgrown* them, but because we have *degenerated* from them. It is not they who are not good enough for *us*, but *we* who are not good enough for *them*. I know that there are those who, while they sneer at Dickens, yet profess to retain unbounded appreciation of Shakespeare or Sterne or Goldsmith. But I doubt in many cases if such criticism is quite sincere. Shakespeare is on our shelves and on our stages; but I do not see him much taken down from the shelf, or repaired to on the stage, save when he is furnished out with transformation scenes. . . . We are hypocritical often even in our amusements."

NOBEL PRIZES FOR 1905.

THE announcement of the Nobel awards for 1905 reveals the fact that the lengthening list still lacks the name of any American. It has been remarked, also, that these prizes, instituted some years ago by Alfred Nobel, have very infrequently fallen to Englishmen. But these facts, says *The Outlook* (New York) are not to be regarded as the slightest evidence of unfairness in the committee of award. It will be remembered that the five annual prizes, of about $40,000 each, are bestowed for the most important discoveries in physics, in chemistry, in physiology or medicine, for the most distinguished work in the field of literature, and for the best effort toward the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace. The peace prize is awarded by the Norwegian Storthing, and the literary and scientific prizes by the Swedish Academy in Stockholm. This year the peace prize goes to the Baroness Bertha von Suttner, whose novel, "Die Waffen Nieder!" ("Ground Arms"), published ten years ago, is said to have supplied the impulse which resulted in the birth of The Hague peace tribunal. She is the second woman to receive a Nobel prize, the other being Madame Curie, for the discovery of radium. A leading German review has said of the baroness's book: "No literature and no language can point to any presentation of this subject so comprehensive, so exhaustive, and at the same time so enthralling. We are here dealing—and in this judgment many men of eminence concur—with the most important work treating of war that has ever appeared, and with one of the highest achievements, moreover, in the range of contemporary *belles lettres*." The Baroness von Suttner was one of the Austrian delegates to the International Peace Congress held at Boston last year, and is an earnest advocate and organizer in the cause of international peace. The award in medicine goes to Prof. Robert Koch, of Berlin, for his efforts toward the prevention of tuberculosis.

BARONESS BERTHA VON SUTTNER.
Her novel, "Ground Arms," has won her the Nobel prize for the promotion of peace.

In chemistry the prize falls to Prof. Adolph von Beyer, for his work in organic chemistry, while the prize-winner in physics is Professor Lenard, of the Kiel University, because of his researches into the nature of cathode rays. The literary prize is

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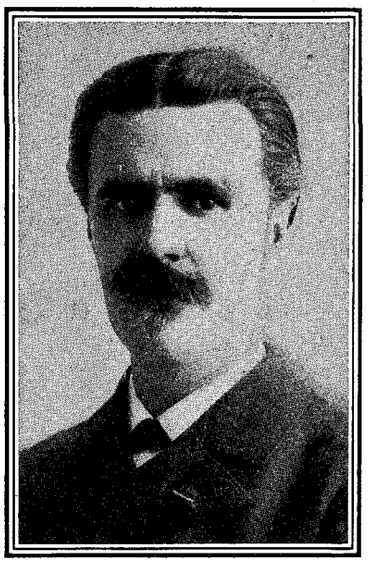
awarded to Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Polish novelist, whose works are known to American readers through the translations of Mr. Curtin. The awarding of the peace prize to the Baroness von Suttner will give general satisfaction, says the New York *Independent*, which comments on her famous novel as follows: "This book, 'the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the Peace movement' as it is called, would certainly not entitle her to the Nobel prize for a great work in pure literature, and it has not been so popular in the United States as in those countries where its lesson is more needed." Of the award for literature *The Independent* says:

"There is an apparent incongruity in the fact that, while one prize is given for a peace novel, another is given to the author who has shed more blood on paper than any other living, Henryk Sienkiewicz. But Sienkiewicz did not write his immortal trilogy for the glorification of war, but, as he says, 'for the strengthening of hearts,' which, being interpreted, meant the arousing of Polish patriotism for struggle with Russia, in which he is now actively engaged. It is, therefore, unjust for us to have classed him as a Russian, when, as he said at Stockholm, he received the honor not as a personal tribute but as a recognition of Polish literature and a disproof of the assertion that Poland is a nation of the past. Rather let us class Sienkiewicz with Madame Curie, who, by naming her new element polonium, showed that she was loyal to her native land, both citizens of a country which exists in the world of literature and science, altho it has no name on the map. Henryk Sienkiewicz was born in Radom, Poland, in 1846. He came to this country in 1877 to seek his fortune, but did not find it, so returned home and devoted himself to authorship. In 1884 his first great novel, 'With Fire and Sword,' was published, which was followed at intervals of two years by 'The Deluge' and 'Pan Michael.' These in the translation of Jeremiah Curtin attracted a small but enthusiastic class of readers in the United States, and it was not until his novel of Roman life at the beginning of the Christian era, 'Quo Vadis,' was published that he became popular. He well deserves the prize, for no other living author has produced work with so much of the epic movement and heroic quality."



VINCENT D'INDY.

"D'Indy and his *confréres* are like explorers in a new musical country."

Glancing at the list of these Nobel awards since their establishment six years ago, *The Independent* remarks:

"The result tends to justify the boast of Kaiser Wilhelm that Germany is the intellectual leader of the nations, for seven out of the thirty persons rewarded are Germans, and perhaps we should also include linguistically, tho not nationally, the Austrian Baroness von Suttner. Next in the roll of honor comes France with six names, and then follow Great Britain with four, Switzerland and Holland with three each, Russia with two, and Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Spain with one each."

A PROPAGANDIST OF THE NEW FRENCH MUSIC.

IN the realm of music, states Mr. G. W. Harris, the most important event of the current busy season has been the visit of the French composer, Mr. Vincent d'Indy, president of the Société Nationale de Musique. On the invitation of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Mr. D'Indy has spent three weeks in this country as the propagandist of that younger school of French composers of which he himself is the most notable figure. Besides interpreting in various cities, as the temporary conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the ultra modern school of music with which he is identified, he expounded his musical theories in a lecture at Harvard University. "In the manifestation of musical activity at the present time," says the editor of the New York *Independent*, "France is surpassed by no other nation"; and he goes on to say that, after the aged Saint-Saëns, whose work is probably done, the most accomplished and the most versatile of living French composers is Mr. Vincent d'Indy. Nevertheless his music, as interpreted by himself, met with an interested but not enthusiastic reception in this country. "It can not be said," remarks Mr. Richard Aldrich, musical critic of *The Times*, "that he succeeded in making a very deep impression upon his audience in favor of the music he set forth." Mr. Aldrich suggests that possibly musical New York has been so "Teutonized" that it has not an open mind for music of the French style. "Enjoyment of such music," says the Boston *Herald*, "does not come at once, nor can such music be at once understood." The New York *Herald* remarks that "judged by these compositions, the modern French school would seem to have forsaken all beaten paths and to be bent on a long voyage of discovery into the musical unknown." *The Evening Post* complains of the lack of melody, while the Boston *Transcript* considers that "the music resulting is as much the disembodied human spirit as that spirit will ever be disembodied and sublimated while it lives in the flesh." Says *The Sun*:

"Phrase-making, stagecraft, and the calcium-light pose are the three mighty factors in the Gallic music of our time. Over the whole hovers the huge shadow of Wagner. Your French Wagnerite is the maddest of them all, and these young would-be iconoclasts—Bruneau, Charpentier, Chausson, Debussy, Dukas and D'Indy—in their search after a method have fallen neck and heels into the meshes of Wagner's mighty drag-net. Their idiom is the idiom of Wagner Gallicized."

Of Vincent d'Indy and his school Mr. G. W. Harris writes in *The Independent* as follows:

"Ever since the death of César Franck in 1890 Mr. D'Indy has been recognized at home as the foremost representative of the modern French school; indeed, he and certain other pupils of the shy, simple, gentle, and kindly Franck have been humorously accused of trying to establish in music a 'Republique Franckaise.' They have at any rate accomplished something new in music, established a style and method of their own, recognizable at once as strikingly and unmistakably individual. They have tried many odd experiments in harmony, attempted to find a new basis for tonal relationships, and even expressed their thought in new melodic lines.

"Their music is a new language, and, as always happens with the new in art, it has aroused much discussion among musicians and critics, and no little condemnation. But it is a perfectly safe prediction that this new music will ultimately be adjudged far from devoid of beauty when the world shall have become familiar enough with it to make a just appraisement."

Mr. Lawrence Gilman, the well-known musical critic for several metropolitan journals, describes Mr. D'Indy as "a radical, even a revolutionist in his methods and tendencies," and at the same time "an aristocrat in his tastes and in his art." Writing in *The American Review of Reviews*, Mr. Gilman goes on to say:

"For him, all that Wagner had achieved in the matter of harmonic novelty and flexibility of form is as a point of departure. He goes even further beyond Wagner in such matters than Wagner went beyond Gluck, Weber, and his immediate forerunners. Compared with such a work as D'Indy's B-flat symphony, for example, Wagner's 'Tristan,' which, a quarter of a century ago, seemed to touch the furthest limits of musical radicalism, sounds as simple and comprehensible as a score by Mozart or Haydn would have sounded beside what was then Wagner's most adventurous achievement."

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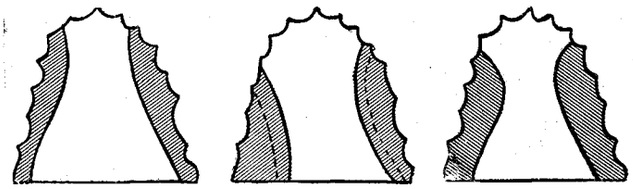
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TEACHING PRONUNCIATION BY MACHINERY.

THE utilization of various mechanical devices in the teaching of French pronunciation by Abbé Rousselot and Dr. Marcel Natier in Paris, is described in an interesting article by Grace Ellison in *The Strand Magazine* (London). The unique series of instruments invented by Rousselot received a grand prize at the Paris Exposition of 1900. They began, Miss Ellison tells us, with the "artificial palate," which, she says, has been found especially useful by English-speaking people in learning French. Says the writer:

"The palate is made in the same way as a plate for false teeth from a model of the mouth in gutta-percha, and is generally black. After covering it with kaolin powder, the mistress places it in her



First attempt—the tongue too much lengthened. Another attempt — the tongue too short. The correct pronunciation.

FIG. 1.—MARKINGS LEFT ON THE ARTIFICIAL PALATE BY AN ENGLISH GIRL'S ATTEMPT TO PRONOUNCE THE FRENCH "CH."

mouth and produces the sound. The pupil does the same; then, when the two palates are compared, one can see exactly what movements the tongue has made and exactly where it came in contact with the roof of the mouth. Above are the attempts of an English girl at the pronunciation of the French CH.

"At her first attempt at CH, it will be seen, she lengthened her tongue too much; then, when this error was pointed out to her, the next sound was too broad; but the young lady understood what was wanted, and her third attempt was successful. With the pronunciation of S the tongue at first unduly touches the front of the palate; then the fear of touching too much in front makes the person keep the tongue too far back, but the happy mean is quickly found.

"'One never quite loses one's accent when speaking a foreign language,' says Abbé Rousselot, 'but a great number of the commonest faults could be avoided if a student were shown exactly where he went wrong. For instance, from the pronunciation of the French TR one can generally detect an Englishman, and, after all, it is a very trifling fault, the T being usually too weak and too backward.'

"Englishmen and Germans make no difference between the Y in 'il y a' and the GN in 'agneau,' but there is a difference which can be seen with the palate."

Another device which has been found very useful in correcting

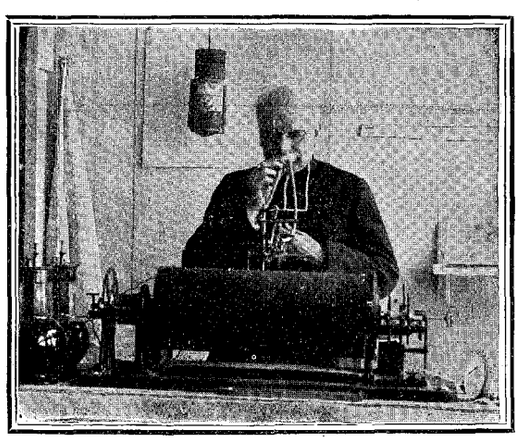


FIG. 2.—THE MACHINE FOR WRITING SPEECH.

errors made in pronouncing French, and even in detecting the nationality of foreigners who speak French so well that their accent is indistinguishable to the ear, is Rousselot's machine for "writing speech," which is a modified phonograph. Others are a form of manometer or pressure-measurer, to regulate the force with which the vowels are given; an "inscribing drum" to detect nasal quality, and a "larynx signal" in which there is a bell that sounds only when the diphthong ou is properly pronounced. To measure the exact volume of the vowel sounds and thus teach their proper pronunciation a small tuning fork or "diapason," with sliding weights, is used. We read:

THE INVENTOR, ABBÉ ROUSSELOT.

"The diapason is held before the mouth, and one has to make the effort of pronouncing the vowel without actually sounding it. All that is required is the vibration of the air coming from the mouth, so that the number of the vibrations may be registered. The number of vowel vibrations varies according to the different part of France from which a person comes, so, altho the English pronunciation of the French vowels is very weak, this could hardly be counted a very grave error. Abbé Rousselot says the correct numbers of simple vibrations in the following sounds are: OU 456, O 912, AI 824, E 3,648, I 7,296, but the Parisian generally puts 1,812 vibrations into his A. The pupil must place her tongue and lips in such a way as to make the diapason resound as much as it did before the mistress's mouth. . . . . .

"In the center of the photograph [Fig. 4] will be seen a manometrical capsule and a series of resonators, which together are used to find the harmonics of a vowel. The manometrical capsule is divided into two by a membrane; on one side a small gas-jet is burning, on the other may be observed the sonorous vibrations. When in the proximity of the resonators a note is uttered to which they are tuned, they resound, and the movements of the flame produced by the vibrations are received on a revolving mirror. Whilst one person turns the mirror, the other sounds a vowel, the sounds which are in tune with the resonators being marked on the mirror in the form of little teeth, more or less distinct.

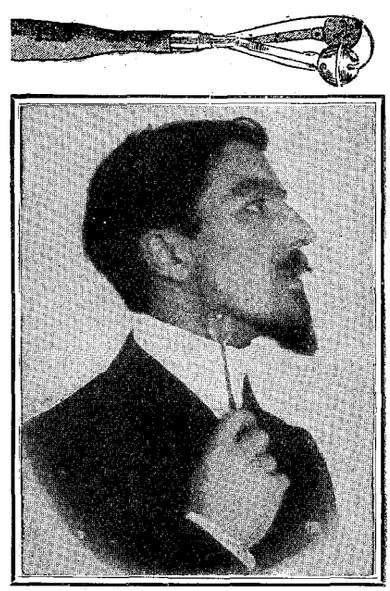


FIG. 3.—THE LARYNX-SIGNAL AND ITS USE. If the word "ou" is properly pronounced the bell will ring.

"Flames, too, are used to teach the proper working of the larynx in the pronunciation of certain sounds. The manometrical capsule is fixed before a mirror, which is kept in motion by a clockwork system. The two tubes which are hanging from the table are connected with the gas, while the other two tubes are placed against the larynx to receive the vibrations, as shown in Fig. 5. The young lady on the left has been asked to pronounce a German C, but it is Roman, because the larynx vibrated before the consonant was uttered, *i.e.*, while the lips were still shut. The young lady on the

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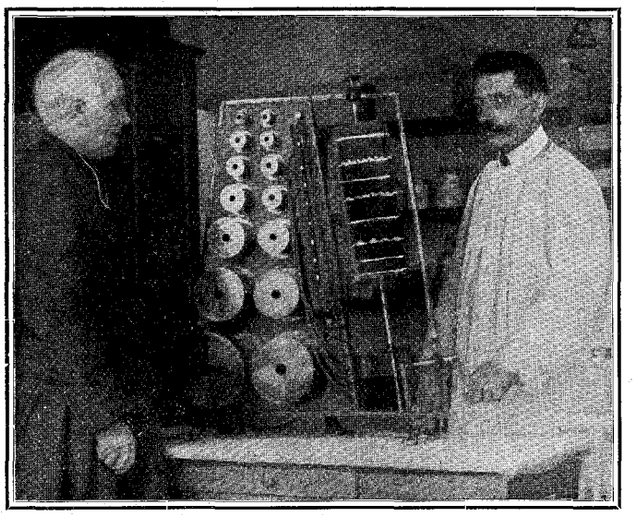

FIG. 4.—FINDING THE HARMONICS OF A VOWEL, BY MEANS OF A SERIES OF RESONATORS AND A MANOMETRICAL CAPSULE.

right has pronounced a German C, which is produced by the simultaneous action of the larynx and lips."

An important part of Rousselot's work is the definition and correction of impediments of speech, defects of hearing, and troubles arising from improper breathing. These he treats in what he has named the "Institute of Laryngology and Orthophony," which now receives a grant from the French Government.

CLIMATE OF THE UPPER AIR.

THAT at great heights (thirty or forty thousand feet) the seasons occur at different times of the year from those on the surface of the earth just below, appears from numerous measurements of temperature taken with "sounding balloons," or small captive balloons containing automatically registering instruments. The fact that midsummer comes in October in the upper air, and midwinter in April, appears to have an important influence on the weather of these months, as is noted in an article in *Ciel et Terre*, abstracted in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 4). The author first notes that the upper air temperatures measured by the method referred to above are surprisingly low. He writes:

"Facts regarding thermic conditions in the upper regions of the atmosphere are always of interest. Data collected on this point several years ago by means of 'sounding' balloons caused some astonishment, but nevertheless they do not appear so remarkable when we compare them with facts obtained more recently, since aerostats and perfected devices have made it possible for us to penetrate to still loftier elevations. On December 5, 1901, a balloon sent up at Trappes, near Versailles, by Mr. Teisserenc de Bort, reached the height of 14,300 meters (about 46,904 feet.) At this height the temperature was −73° C. (−99° F.). In the same December a piece of apparatus sent up by Mr. Rotch at St. Louis (U. S. A). registered −85.6° at 14,800 meters (−122° F. at 48,544 feet). These figures, which are actual records, have now been exceeded, as we shall see, at least so far as the European continent goes. In the *Meteorologische Zeitschrift* for July last, Mr. R. Nimführ announces the temperatures registered on two 'sounding' balloons sent up from Vienna on March 2 and April 4, 1905. The minima recorded in these ascensions were −85.4° at 9,717 meters on March 2 (−121° F. at 31,872 feet) and −79.6° at 11,010 meters on April 4 (−111° F. at 36,113 feet). These represent up to the present day the extreme figures recorded in Europe. . . . .

"It is important to note, in this regard, that in the elevated layers of the atmosphere the fluctuation of the temperature undergoes a well-marked annual variation, which, however, is not parallel to that which is familiar to us on the lower levels. The seasons in the upper air are late, the greatest cold occurring toward spring (the beginning of April) and midsummer about the beginning of October. This peculiarity has some influence on the condition of the atmospheric strata. The proverbial variability of the weather

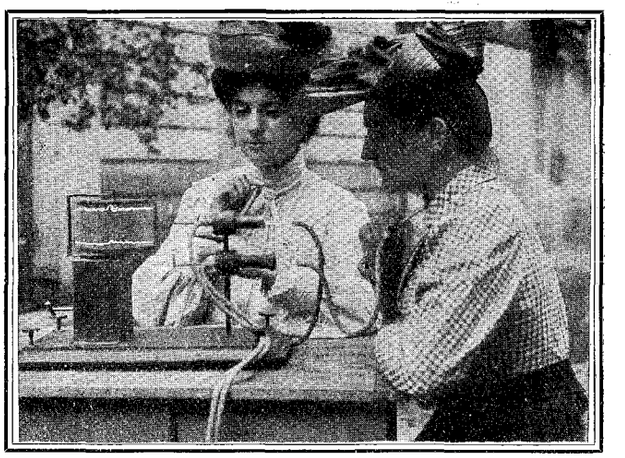

FIG. 5.—A FLAME-MANOMETER FOR TEACHING HOW TO PRONOUNCE CERTAIN CONSONANTS. THE LADIES ARE TRYING TO PRONOUNCE THE GERMAN LETTER "C."

in spring results largely from the fact that then the atmosphere is generally in a state of unstable equilibrium, due to the coldness and consequent excessive weight of the upper layers in relation to the lower, which being already somewhat warmed are lighter. Now we know that the equilibrium of a mass of air is most stable when the layers that are relatively warm and light are above the colder ones. This condition is most often realized in autumn for the reason indicated above, and the weather then is less variable.

"Sometimes the upper air also undergoes extraordinary thermal variations in the course of a day or two.

"During the same lapse of time the distribution of barometric pressure and temperature on the earth's surface remains sensibly the same."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STORAGE OF UNDRAWN POULTRY.

THE practise of storing game and fowls for long periods without dressing has been condemned in a special resolution by the New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons. According to a report in *The Journal of Commerce* (New York, November 21) this resolution asserts that death and injury from toxic infection are increasing and that most of it can be traced directly to the eating of food that has been thus stored. The practise is denounced as "unwholesome, unsanitary, disgusting, and dangerous to health and life," and attempts to secure corrective legislation are approved. Such legislation is said to be pending both in New York and in Massachusetts. In the former State a bill to this effect failed in the last session of the Legislature though being held in committee and is to be reintroduced at the coming session. It will be opposed by the poultry and game trade of the State. Henry Dowie, a member of a committee appointed by the poultry dealers to fight the bill as a measure calculated to destroy their business, is reported by *The Journal of Commerce* as saying in an interview:

"The absurdity of any such legislation is apparent to any one who knows anything about the poultry business. We dealers get our profits on a percentage basis. If it were practicable to sell drawn poultry it would command a higher price, which would mean an increase in our profits. Is it likely that we should oppose any measure which would put money in our pockets? The claim that poultry that has been kept for any length of time without having the entrails drawn is dangerous to health is equally absurd. I have been in the business for thirty-one years and have sold as much, if not more, dressed poultry than any other man, but I have yet to hear of the first case of ptomain poisoning caused by eating poultry. A bill of the character of the fish measure would be a blow at the interests of the farmers, and as soon as they begin to appreciate that fact they will be found in strong opposition."

Commenting on these facts *The Times* (New York, November 21) says:

"[We] are well aware that rarely indeed do we get, nowadays, a

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chicken or a turkey that has the taste which memory ascribes to those eaten long ago, and we have not waited for expert information to acquire a strong suspicion that the flabby and unappetizing fowls now usually provided for us are neither as healthful nor as nutritious as their predecessors used to be. The same thing is true of fish and, to some degree, of vegetables and fruits. They are kept too long, and not with sufficient regard for hygienic precautions, and they are kept, moreover, less with an idea of avoiding seasons of scarcity and high prices than of preventing the low prices which result from an abundant supply. . . . Of course the lawmakers will take action as soon as there is a public demand for it, and, also, of course, until that demand comes the interests that are served by the existing situation will be effective in preventing any movement toward reform."

THE KONGO PYGMIES IN LONDON.

SIX pygmies from the Ituri forest of the Belgian Kongo have recently arrived in London, whither they have been brought by Colonel Harrison, a British officer. The accompanying photograph of these little people, the first of their race that have come to Europe, is from *La Nature* (Paris), where it accompanies a descriptive article by M. V. Forbin, which we translate in part as follows:

"Colonel Harrison went last year into the Ituri forest, also known as Stanley forest, hoping to capture one or more okapis. This part of his expedition was a failure. On the other hand, he succeeded in living four months amid the pygmies and persuaded four men and two women of the tribe to accompany him to Europe.

"The long journey has been accomplished by the six dwarfs in the face of a thousand difficulties. We note only that Colonel Harrison and his protégés were detained at Khartoum and later at Cairo for several weeks, certain English philanthropic societies having earnestly opposed their expatriation. The explorer was obliged to prove to Lord Cromer and the British Government that the dwarfs were with him voluntarily.

"The six pygmies were of course duly measured by the English anthropologists on their arrival in London. The results are in accord with the description published in 1902 by Sir Harry Johnston. Their mean height is 4 feet 6 inches for men and 4 feet 1 inch for women. The tallest specimen of the race met by Sir Harry was 5 feet high, and he measured several adult women whose height was only 1.20 meter (3 feet 9 inches).

"This shortness is neither an accident nor an anomaly. We have here a race whose ethnic characteristics are clearly marked. The Mbutés, Ba-Mbutés or Wa-Mbutés, to give these negroids some of the names under which they pass, form incontestably a group apart from the great African family."

The two traits that specially characterize the pygmies, we are told, are the form of the nose and that of the upper lip. Sir Harry Johnston states that the nasal bone has a scarcely appreciable projection, while the base of the nose is very wide. The nostrils are large and prominent and are practically on the same plane as the tip of the organ. The upper lip is longer and more protuberant than in other negroes. The chin is short and retreating. The legs are short and stout and the feet large. Neither hair nor skin is as black as that of the real negroes, both having reddish tints, and they have also longer beards than the other African tribes. To quote further:

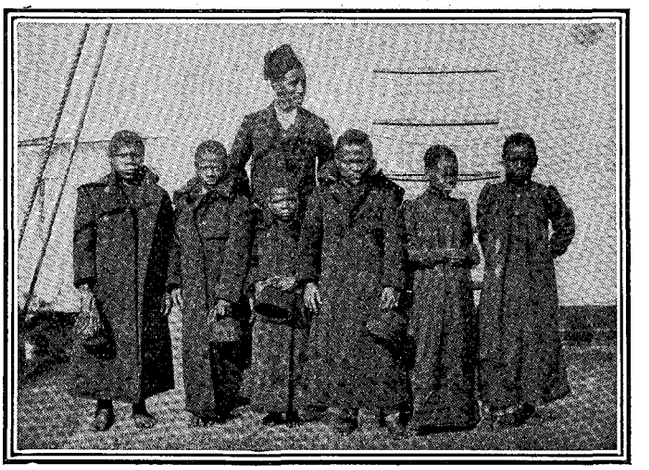
"The Kongo pygmies are brave without being generally aggressive, tho Colonel Harrison reports that last winter, during his stay in the forest of Ituri, a party of pygmies attacked a Belgian caravan, killing seventeen carriers and plundering the goods. . . . They are nomads, having neither fields nor houses, and live only on game and wild fruits. Their household utensils are limited to a few earthen saucepans in which they cook game without taking the trouble to skin it. They eat the skin as well as the meat, even breaking the bones with their teeth.

"They walk about completely unclothed. Only among the tribes that live on the confines of the forest and have relations with the negroes of greater stature, do the women wear a girdle of leaves. This is not their sole ornament, however; on examining the photograph closely two holes will be seen in the upper lip of one of the two women. The belles of Stanley forest insert in these holes flowers, animals' teeth, or porcupine quills.

"Colonel Harrison adds some notes to this chapter on the toilet. Men and women shave the head partially; some cut straight paths across their woolly hair; others dress it with birds' feathers or squirrel tails.

"They have absolutely no religious instincts and believe in neither God nor devil. They generally practise polygamy. . . . As with the Chinese, the birth of a girl is regarded as a calamity. . . . Strangely enough, the young mothers sometimes steal the new-born children of the neighboring tribes of normal stature, leaving their own babes in exchange.

"The pygmies do not live to a great age. Life is hard in the somber Kongo forests; nature is a pitiless taskmaster to this remnant of the race that once peopled the greater part of Africa.



SIX KONGO PYGMIES,
With their Soudanese negro interpreter on board the steamer from Alexandria to Brindisi.

The rain that falls in torrents for eight months transforms the ground into a marsh. Colonel Harrison tells us that the pygmies, without exception, suffer from throat complaints that cause a 'hard and raucous' cough.

"The Kongo dwarfs, tho forming a race with such marked characteristics, have no language of their own. They take the elements of their speech from the dialects of their neighbors and form of these a sort of Hindustani which is used throughout the vast forest. For curiosity's sake, here are a few specimens of their vocabulary, collected by a Londoner: *Di-tsé*, an assegai; *Ma-i*, watery; *Té-zi-ba*, a bow; *Li-ké-li-kek-li*, a bell or gong; *Ma-li-di*, a horn or trumpet; *Oh-bé-li*, to dance; *Ma-ri-ab-ba*, to smoke a pipe.

"It may be added that the pygmies are remarkably intelligent, that they appear to have the gift of language to an incredible degree, that they excel in the art of extracting iron from the ore, of forging it, and of making arrowheads of it without other tools than round stones. They have been taken in automobiles through London and its suburbs. Who can doubt, therefore, their faculty of assimilation? This is a spectacle that certainly could not have been foreseen by Herodotus, the godfather of these little men." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Mathematics and Street-Car Blocks.—That it is impossible for 20,000 people to get into cars capable of holding only 5,000 is quite obvious. What happens when a street-railway system has to handle such an abnormally large crowd, as at a football game, is discussed by an editorial writer in *The Street Railway Journal* (New York, December 9), who shows how blocks occur under such circumstances and how they may be partly avoided. He writes:

"For instance, suppose that a crowd of 20,000 is to be handled. Assume sixty passengers per car and just figure what can be done at any practicable headway. To accommodate the throng with even scant standing-room requires 333 cars. Even if one could

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despatch these at the rate of one every 10 seconds, it would take 55 minutes to get the throng under way, let alone the running time for the cars. At 20-second headway very nearly 2 hours would be required merely to get the last carful going. And this assumes no material delay from picking up passengers and that every one gets aboard without causing a jam that delays the cars. . . . Considering the difficulties of the situation, it is little short of marvelous that the transportation companies can do the work at all, let alone doing it as well as they actually manage it. . . . Over a single line one may be able to get 8,000 to 10,000 people under way in an hour, but even this can not be done unless the track ahead can be kept moderately clear. Any blockade is fatal, and even the delay caused by a switch or cross line holds up the entire procession. A car crossing the line when the cars have been started on headway of 20 seconds or so is morally certain to bring a large group of cars to a full stop, from which it takes half a minute or more to recover. After this has happened a few times, the cars, no matter what their nominal headway, have closed up into a compact mass, and then every delay counts for still more. It would seem like a wise step to deflect crossing traffic into another route if possible and to make modification enough in the general schedules for the time being to clear the tracks a bit. Another possible ameliorating step is to send out cars in groups with a little extra headway between each group. Of course, this causes a slight delay at the start, but it is more than likely to be made up by keeping an enormous procession of cars from being closed up so closely as to cause a protracted blockade."

PROTECTION FROM FIRE FOR THEATERS.

IN a discussion of this important matter in his presidential address before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, John R. Freeman expresses the opinion that, notwithstanding all the agitation of the past year or two, our theaters are still inadequately protected against fire. He points out that the problem is simple enough. The stage is a mass of combustible material, and we have to prevent the smoke and flame, in case this material should catch fire, from spreading to the auditorium, remembering especially that deaths in such fires occur chiefly from the suffocation of persons in the upper gallery by smoke, and that this may occur in a few minutes. He says, to quote an abstract in *Engineering News* (New York, December 14):

"It is a fair and moderate statement that the present practise of the art of fire prevention as applied to theaters and buildings of public congregation is from ten to twenty years behind the fire protection of large industrial works, and true that the fire hazard to theater property in general, as measured by a comparison of insurance rates, is ten times as great for the modern theater as for the modern factory. All of this is unnecessary. It is a wrong against the public that should be righted. The safeguards needed are mostly simple. The main features of some of them are already worked out and well proved within the great factories which engineers build and manage. The additional safeguard required to be worked out, or adjusted for this special case, the automatic smoke vents, the safe proscenium curtain, the safe warming and ventilation, the proper arrangement of automatic sprinklers in stage and dressing-rooms and storerooms, are within the field of the mechanical engineer and are mostly simple problems to solve when serious attention and skill are once directed to them."

The first and most important means for keeping smoke and flames out of the auditorium is the provision of sufficient vents over the stage for their escape, such vents being made to open automatically in case of fire. Most cities now require that these openings shall be from one-eighth to one-tenth the area of the stage. The New York law provides that they shall be glazed with thin glass and constructed so as to open when a hempen cord shall have burned apart. This is all right in theory, but Mr. Freeman criticizes the way in which it is carried out. He says:

"The idea of a large ventilator expressed in these rules is all right, but the execution is commonly all wrong, and needs some good engineering to provide a design of damper with careful details that will be sure to work. Note the antiquated suggestion of the burning of a hempen cord when fusible links have been used on the fire doors in your factories for twenty years! There is no good reason to expect that the hempen cord in this position in a smoky atmosphere from which oxygen had been largely removed would burn off until a majority of those in the gallery had been suffocated.

"In one of the newest and best of the New York theaters I found the ventilator had a broad sheet of heavy canvas laced tightly across its opening with marline, because, as the stage carpenter told me, the cracks around the ventilator let in too much cold air! No building inspector had objected, and the carpenter could not be made to see any danger. 'It would burn off in any bad fire,' he said. So it might, but not until those in the gallery were mostly dead. The requirement of thin glass in the building law is well meant, but it would be too slow in breaking out. Remember how quickly unconsciousness of suffocation comes in an atmosphere of smoke. The wire netting called for is a positive danger as often applied.

"One of the most experienced theater managers in America told me frankly that he knew the smoke vents on the theater which he then occupied would probably not open in winter, unless a man should first pry them loose with an iron bar, 'but,' said he, 'I have not heretofore seen anything better,' and so, after the Iroquois, he had set his stage carpenter at work to invent something."

The next safeguard—the automatic sprinkler over the stage—Mr. Freeman commends unreservedly, and he quotes many instances where it has worked well and has rendered service. The third protective device, the fire-proof curtain, is all right, provided it is really fire-proof. The so-called "asbestos curtain" seems not to be worth much, and tho Mr. Freeman rejects the stories of "burlap" asbestos, he is of opinion that the real article is not much more valuable; for it quickly loses its strength when heated, as shown by recent tests. Says Mr. Freeman:

"Asbestos cloth is rapidly weakened by the heat of an ordinary fire to an extent that makes a curtain composed wholly of asbestos cloth an unreliable fire-screen for the proscenium arch of a theater, if expected to endure more than a few minutes, and it was proved that the asbestos canvas was so weakened that it would be ruptured easily by a blow from any falling material or by a strong current of air. The seams sewed with asbestos thread showed no special weakness more than the canvas."

Properly constructed steel curtains are much better, and probably as effective as anything can be. Lastly, Mr. Freeman takes up the question of fireproofing the mass of combustible material on the stage and concludes that this is practically impossible. He says:

"The petty tests that have satisfied certain distinguished chemists are very misleading as guides to what will happen when the same process is tested on the larger practical scale, and . . . the best we can hope to accomplish is to 'flame-proof' a fabric so that it will not ignite from a match, an electric spark or a gas jet, or so that if ignited it will not burst into flame.

"This much of protection is of great value and worth all that a good process costs, if it can be accomplished in practise without injury to fabric or colors, for if we can thus prevent the little flame from quickly spreading we have removed perhaps nine-tenths of the danger of a fire starting on the stage, but it falls far short of what many have believed was within easy reach. Once get the gauze and canvas and pine on the stage enveloped in flame, nearly everything 'fireproofed' would burn to total destruction with substantially as great a rush of flame and suffocating smoke as with the untreated material. Indeed, the chemicals may make the fumes worse.

"After having investigated the question of fireproofing the scenery faithfully, I am led to believe that we must after all rely on the safeguards of the engineer rather than those of the chemist."

As to hand fire-extinguishers, Mr. Freeman tells us we have been placing too much reliance on them and paying too much for them. The tubes of dry powder, he says, which contain about ten cents' worth of bicarbonate of soda, retail as high as three dollars each. They are fairly effective in some conditions, but

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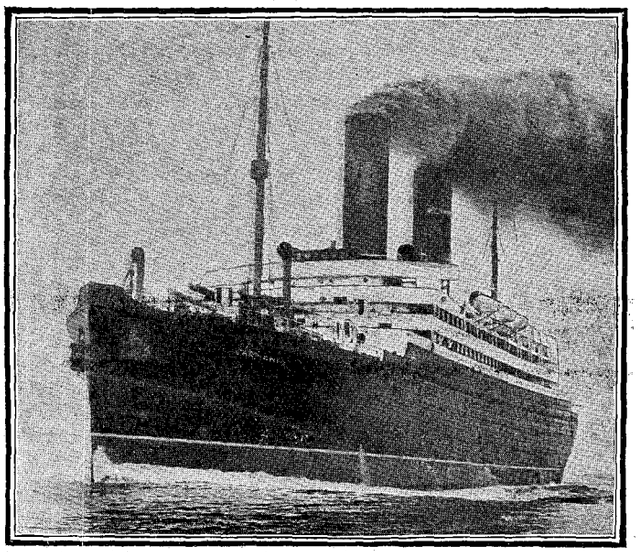
would do no good in a big fire. The same may be said of "hand-grenades," which contain (in the case of analyses reported by the author) little more than common salt and water—inert materials serving only to prevent freezing. For the protection of its battleships, Mr. Freeman asserts, the Government is purchasing salt water at 50 cents a bottle! On the whole, Mr. Freeman's address leaves the impression that it is not a difficult matter to render a theater safe if the management really desires to do so and brings to bear on the problem a little trained intelligence.

TRANSATLANTIC TURBINE STEAMERS.

THE maiden passage of one of the largest of transatlantic liners, which is at the same time driven by turbine engines, is an event of first-rate engineering importance. It will be remembered that when the steam turbine was introduced as a means of propelling small vessels, the prediction was freely made that, altho successful on launches or torpedo-boats, it would never be applied to the great liners. Yet it has now been used in larger and larger boats until we find it driving two of the Allan liners between England and Nova Scotia, and now finally on the 30,000-ton Cunarder *Carmania*, the first turbine steamer to dock at New York. The success of the steam turbine has, in fact, been so great that to-day, only about four years after its introduction, the horse-power of the

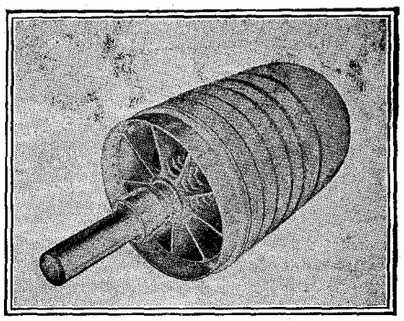


THE "CARMANIA."

turbines already built and now building amounts to 700,000. Of the *Carmania's* maiden voyage *The Journal of Commerce* (New York, December 13) says:

"It seems to have been the universal opinion that the *Carmania* behaved extremely well and demonstrated the success of her engines. On the only day when the voyage was free from a westerly or northwesterly gale she averaged nineteen knots an hour in a rough sea, which promises well for speed in good weather. It is said in her behalf that she was remarkably steady and free from vibration. Her screws run so deep under the water that there was no 'racing' of the engines in the roughest weather, and the voyage was unusually comfortable for one so rude in point of weather. There was no damage to machinery in spite of the strain to which it was put.

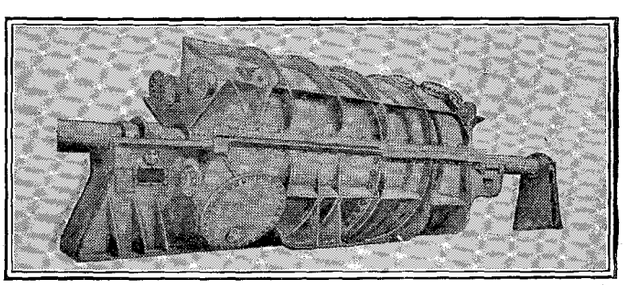
"All this seems quite favorable for the use of the turbine engine in the largest merchant steamers. Apparently there was no saving in coal consumption. The most that the engineer could say for her that was that she did not burn any more than the *Caronia*, her sister ship with reciprocating engines, but he said she was easier to handle. The test of a single voyage can not be taken as conclusive, but it seems to be altogether favorable so far as it goes. If the vessel wears well in the matter of speed, power, and durability of machinery, and is at no disadvantage in economy of steam production, the gain in space occupied by engines will become available for other use, and if there is a permanent gain in comfort that will be an attraction. There is also the chance of improvement in mechanism that is so nearly new. It is but a few years since the turbine engine was first applied for stationary use on land, and still more recently that it was successfully installed in the smaller floating craft. The first test in a first-class steamer is fully as successful as the most sanguine could have expected, and it looks as tho the turbine was destined to displace the old type of machine, which takes so much room and wastes so much force in converting a reciprocating into a rotary motion.



THE ROTATING DRUM, WITH END OF SHAFT PROJECTING.

"The problem of its application to the heavier naval vessel still remains. It is successful in torpedo-boats and the lighter craft of the naval service, where economy of space and maximum speed are of importance, but it has been said that it does not lend itself readily to maneuvering heavy vessels within a moderate area. Ingenuity may overcome this drawback. At all events, there seems to be no doubt that the turbine engine has taken to the sea 'to stay.'"

The *Carmania* has three independent turbines, each of which drives one of her triple screws. In the three turbines there are no less than 1,250,000 blades, which receive the force of the steam and transmit it to the rotating drum that drives the shaft. It is interesting to know that as long ago as 1629 Branca secured rotary motion by causing steam to strike against the blades of a wheel. In 1784 Kempelon took out the first patent for a steam turbine, and in the same year another was granted to James Watt. By 1850 over thirty patents for this kind of motor had been registered in England, and the number has since steadily increased. The present-day success of this rotary steam motor is thus the result of over a century of patient trial. The *Carmania* is a noteworthy boat,



A PARSONS MARINE TURBINE ASSEMBLED.
The two shells enclosing the drum and shaft, the ends of which are projecting. An excellent portrayal of this compact and wonderful rotary engine.

apart from her interesting motors. She has eight decks, open fireplaces, a "palm-room," used as a restaurant, a steel-lined treasure chamber, and many other new features. She is equipped with the new system of submarine signaling by bells, which has already been described in these columns.

SCIENCE BREVITES.

"A DEVICE has been perfected by the chemist of the mechanical department of the Erie railroad," says *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, December 2), "by which all the cars on the Chicago limited train are thoroughly sterilized at Jersey City after each round trip between Jersey City and Chicago, a run of about 2,000 miles. Experiments looking to this method of cleaning cars so as to kill all disease-germs and destroy all bad odors have been in progress for some time. A deodorizing apparatus has also been devised which is placed under the seats in the cars, out of sight of passengers, and gives off an odorless gas, which combines with the stale tobacco smoke or other offensive odors which may accumulate in the cars, and serves to completely nullify them. This treatment has been so effective that it is expected it will be extended to all the passenger cars in the Erie service."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE PRACTICAL ATHEISM IN AMERICAN POLITICAL CONCEPTIONS.

THAT the American people at present regard citizenship and office-holding as personal rights instead of in the light of "duties owed . . . to God in the building-up of His kingdom on earth" constitutes, in the view of the Rev. Washington Gladden, a "practical atheism" at the basis of our political thinking. This view is advanced in his recently published volume on "The New Idolatry," which contains a discussion of the relations of religion and democracy. The writer rejects the idea that we are theoretical atheists, but admits that there is hardly more room for God in our politics than in our business. A democracy has all the more need, he asserts, of a recognition of a divine relationship because it, in distinction from other forms of state, lacks any visible symbol of its unity acting as a bond which binds its people together. For a devout monarchy he professes to see some hope, but for an atheistic democracy none at all. The Emperor of Germany, he declares, is perfectly right in his theory of being God's representative, adding that "while he may often blunder sadly in his attempts to reenact and enforce the law of God, yet there is more hope for the government of a monarch who is actuated by this sincere purpose than for that of a republic which has no sense of any divine vocation, and which assumes that there is no authority save that which resides in human wills, and in such compacts as they may choose to form." One evidence, he asserts, which shows that practical atheism prevails in the conceptions of the American people respecting their political affairs is:

"In the emphasis placed upon the suffrage and citizenship as a right rather than a duty. That is the idea which is always uppermost in our political discussions. The suffrage is called the elective franchise—and the thought is always fixed upon it as a personal possession, or privilege. What is mine by right I may use as I please; if I fail to use it, it is nobody's concern but mine; I may dispose of it for my own advantage; it is not far to the conclusion that I may sell it, if there is a market. Precisely the same thing is true, of course, of official functions. The right to hold office is easily interpreted as the right to use the power which the office gives me for my own emolument. The emphasis placed upon citizenship as a right thus leads by a straight path to the corruption and bribery by which our governments of all grades are now so sadly vitiated.

"The entire conception is fundamentally defective, and it arises, as will be seen at once, from the failure to recognize the divine agency in the structure of the state. If God is the real Ruler of all nations, if the first principle of political wisdom is to find out his will and to do it, then the suffrage is not primarily a right, but a duty, and citizenship is not a franchise but a trust for the exercise of which I am directly responsible to him."

Another evidence of this practical atheism, says Dr. Gladden, is the growing lack of respect for law. "The way in which citizens and officers alike ignore and defy the laws of the State or the city," he continues, "is a surprise to visitors from other countries and a grief to all good men." Is it not due, he asks, at least in part, to the entire secularization of our thought about government? A third evidence, he thinks, is exhibited in "the violence and recklessness of partizanship," and he adds that the prevailing disposition to disparage or denounce everything that is done by political opponents is a clear sign that there is no reverent recognition of the presence of God in the affairs of the nation. But more grave than all else, he thinks, "is the tendency to set at naught the fundamental principles of our democracy by permitting the strong to oppress the weak." We quote:

"No one can fail to see that here is a great danger. In this free country of ours have appeared the most stupendous aggregations of power known to history. That they may be able by corrupt means to pervert the Government which exists for the protection of the people, and thus to despoil the people for their own aggrandizement is certainly among the possible perils. Is not this, also, evidence of the failure to recognize the presence of God in our national life? Belief in God as the Father of all men is a belief that all men are brothers; and the attempt of some to prosper at the expense of the rest is a violent denial of the fundamental article of the Christian religion. It was upon this belief that our democracy was founded in the beginning, and not upon any theory about a consent of individual wills. And I do not believe that our democracy can continue to exist unless this great truth of the brotherhood of man is restored and lifted up and emphasized as the constructive idea of all our civil life."

In looking about for some power "to front and overcome the influences which are now assailing the very foundations of the State," Dr. Gladden places no faith in "the economic motives to which we are wont to make appeal" or "the theories which make individual rights and interests the source of social justice." He says:

"There is nothing in all this to call forth enthusiasm or to warrant sacrifice. There is nothing here worth fighting and dying for. Something there must be in the appeal that the democracy makes to its citizens which is deeper than self-interest and diviner than the will of the majority. If we can believe that in the nation, not less truly than in the individual, it is God that worketh; that there is a power not ourselves that makes for righteousness in the ongoings of the State; that there is a moral ideal toward which he is leading us, and which it is our business to discern and realize; that thus, if we are humble, and reverent and obedient to the Light that lighteth every man, we may be co-workers with God in the building of his Kingdom in the world, then there are motives to be drawn from the life of the State that are higher than mere expediency, that appeal to faith and imagination and self-devotion—to all the nobler possibilities of the soul—and are able to make men heroes, patriots, martyrs for the commonwealth."

METHODIST COMMENT ON THE MITCHELL CASE.

IN the opinion of George Albert Coe, professor of moral and intellectual philosophy at the Northwestern University, the refusal of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to confirm the renomination of Dr. Mitchell (described in THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 9) "involves the deepest issues of Church government, ecclesiastical ideals, and even of personal faith." Professor Coe, himself a Methodist and a teacher in a Methodist institution, "dissents from the attitude of the Bishops, not because it is Methodistic, but because it is un-Methodistic." On the other hand, the editor of *The Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Kansas City) asserts that the Bishops merely "followed the letter of the instructions contained in the chapter regulating their action in such cases, passed by the General Conference of 1904." *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist, New York) defends the Bishops' action on the same ground. Six months ago the Bishops returned the nomination of Professor Mitchell to the trustees of the School of Theology of Boston University "for proper action in the premises," having failed to find sufficient evidence to prove the complaint that he denied the deity of Christ, but at the same time having found that some of his statements concerning the historic character of the early chapters of the book of Genesis "seem to us unwarrantable and objectionable, and as having a tendency to invalidate the authority of other portions of the Scriptures." According to the resolution of the General Conference, says *The Christian Advocate*, "they had a right to expect that the trustees would do something with regard to the matter; that they would either secure a modification of the teaching of Dr. Mitchell or bring about an understanding of some kind which would take away from at least a majority of the board their fears that—in the matter of his teaching, the manner of it, and the contents of his books, one or all—there were such reasonable grounds of doubting whether he could do and would do the best work for the Church in that position." To quote further:

"The defense of the Bishops of their position is clear: They

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declined to confirm six months ago; they told the trustees *why* they declined to confirm; the trustees simply again asked them to confirm, and their statement to the Bishops was of such a nature as to intensify the alarm of those who were most decided in their minds that Professor Mitchell ought not to remain. And having declared that a reasonable doubt existed they decided that they could not reopen the case. . . . . .

"Whether the judgment of the Bishops, based upon the statement that they had reasonable grounds, is correct, is a matter for every person knowing the facts to form his own judgment concerning; but that they adhered to the law in their method of dealing with the trustees is obvious.

"It is supposed by some that to decline to confirm a professor in a theological seminary requires the kind and amount of evidence necessary to depose a minister of the Church for heresy. This is by no means necessarily true. The Methodist Church has various ways of investigating men in office, and may depose them from office for actions that would not demand their expulsion from the Church. For example, the Book Committee and one Bishop can depose an editor or a book agent for any one of various causes neither moral, ecclesiastical, nor doctrinal. Provision is made for the removal of the Missionary Secretary or any other secretary of the Church, and this could be done for various reasons that would not involve a trial in an annual conference; or if such trial were had there would be no conviction."

DR. HINCKLEY G. MITCHELL.

Wide attention has been attracted by the refusal of the bishops to confirm his reelection to the chair of Hebrew in the Boston University School of Theology.

Zion's Herald (Methodist, Boston), a paper said to be friendly to Dr. Mitchell, offers the following interesting comment:

"We do not presume, at this writing, to explain the Bishops or to speak for them, but are constrained to say that the personal equation in Dr. Mitchell, as in all men constituted as he is, and so absorbed in and devoted to his work, has entered into and very largely influenced the result reached. . . . It was not mainly the question of the historicity of the first few chapters of Genesis which was involved. It was not the larger and sacred question of the liberty to teach. We do not believe that the Bishops in their decision intended to trench upon this necessary freedom. It was the personality of Professor Mitchell, ingenuous, hearty, frank, and unrestrained, breaking out now and then in criticism of traditional notions and of prominent officials in the Church, that, notwithstanding his many other confessedly excellent qualities, produced a conviction with the Bishops that he was not a safe teacher and guide for immature and undeveloped minds."

An Anti-Union Agitation.—In striking contrast to the general sentiment favoring closer union between allied denominations is the reported agitation in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church to prevent the consummation of the union between that body and the Presbyterian Church. As already stated in these columns, the governing bodies of the two churches, which have the constitutional authority in the matter, have already acted affirmatively in regard to this union. For the rest, we quote the following paragraphs from the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate:*

"On the part of the Presbyterian Church there is no serious difficulty. There is here some opposition, it is true, but it will not be active or disturbing. But in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church there is much and serious opposition in some sections, which threatens to continue and be troublesome. The 'loyalists,' chiefly laymen, have been holding meetings and taking steps to prevent the consummation of the union. They declare that in many sections, chiefly in Texas, the great majority of the members are opposed, and will not submit to be carried into the union. Legal steps are being taken to prevent the taking of any of the property of the Church into the united organization.

"How strong this movement is, and how far it may affect the case, we can not say. We note these things as facts to be reckoned with, and, as it seems to us, to be regretted. In these times of fraternity and Christian union anything tending to division is to be deplored, and any movement for union which does not involve a surrender of principle is to be desired. We should be delighted to see all Presbyterians in one body, and all Methodists in one body."

ORTHODOXY FOREIGN TO THE GENIUS OF PROTESTANTISM.

THE old question of the seat of authority in religion is dealt with from a fresh standpoint by Rev. P. T. Forsyth, M.A., D.D., principal of Hackney College, London, in *The Hibbert Journal* (London), who maintains that while Protestant theology is just as dependent upon authority as Catholic, the nature of the authority is different. He treats the Catholic faith, in fact, from a rather hostile standpoint, saying that to the Catholic "faith means faith in the Church and acceptance of its absolute authority. Revelation is thus understood to consist of a body of formulated truth. Orthodoxy means intellectualism, and Romanism is simply the greatest apotheosis on earth of the expert, the specialist and his tyranny. It deifies the specialist in sacramental grace and truth." He proceeds to declare that the authority of Protestantism is seated in the fact of man's nature and needs and the experiences of history, not in dogma. It demands of man not an obedience of assent, but of response. To quote his own words:

"Orthodoxy is foreign to the genius of Protestantism, where the supreme matter is not dogma but grace, and grace understood as the Gospel, as God's redeeming act in history, and not His sacramental action in nature. It is a revelation, not to one side of the man, the intellect which grasps truth, nor to the subliminal man whose defective substance needs a sacramental food or drug, but to the whole moral man, whose need is forgiveness, redemption, and power. It claims from him a different kind of obedience from Rome's, namely, faith, in the sense of personal conviction, personal surrender, and personal trust in a gracious God. It is an obedience of response, not of assent. It offers up the man as a will, and not as a mind. Faith becomes really religious. It means an acceptance of grace, not as the sacramental capital of the Church, but as mercy, forgiveness, and redemption in a definitive act entering our experience. The authority is neither primal truth, developed dogma, nor chartered institution, but this act, power, and person with whom we have direct dealings. It is the Gospel in the Cross, conceived as the moral word and deed of God, and not as any human version or report of it."

While orthodoxy, at the best, consists only in right knowing, religion, he says, consists in right doing. Our supreme good is not knowledge, a pagan idea derived from the intellectual pride of Greece. It is a moral thing. It is practical obedience and penitent response of faith in the historic grace of Christ, as felt in the conscience. He goes on:

"The Christian Gospel is an authority for the will, in the will's sphere of history; it is not for the intellect—except in so far as the intellect depends on the will. It is an authority which is felt primarily as authority, not as truth—as Christ was felt, not as the Scribes. That is, it is morally realized, not mentally; personally, not officially; ethically, and not esthetically, not contemplatively. It is for conscience, not for thought, in the first place, nor for imagination. It so settles the whole moral man that in the region of truth there is entire flexibility and freedom. We have the liberty there that rests on final confidence and security. Certainty of living faith in grace gives us liberty of thought in truth. To be sure, truth is implicit and integral to Christianity, but it is not

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supreme. Christ comes full of grace and truth, but with the grace uppermost and always central. Grace represents the fixed, fontal, authoritative, evangelical element; truth, the element free, adjustable, and catholic. The one appeals to our personal life-conviction, the other to our scientific judgment. We own the authority of grace by impression and not perception, by conviction and not by observation, by life and not by thought. It is in personal relation with us."

The uncertainty in religious convictions at the present day, he says, springs from the diffusion of our intellectual attention, and the hesitation, vacillation, and weakness thus imparted to our will. The exercise of our will, in accordance with the dictates of religious history and recorded experience, can alone give us the certainty men are crying out for. He thus concludes:

"The lack of certainty to-day is not only due to the many things and the many points of view, but still more to the weakness of will which refuses to select and concentrate. Much more doubt is voluntary and culpable than it is the fashion to admit. The mental confusion is due to some moral weakness and discursiveness. It is not wholly mental error, but to some extent moral dulness (to say the least), which causes so many to pass over the historic Christ as lightly as they do in their survey of the field of fact. There is a lack of moral insight and of moral perspective due to an absence of moral culture. We have come to a time when it is the element of command rather than comprehension that we need in our faith. And for this end a person has more power than a process, and a Redeemer than an ideal. We may or may not be 'broad,' but positive and objective we must be. We may or may not be 'liberal,' but we must have liberty. And the first condition of positiveness in our creed, or freedom in our soul, or liberty in the State, is a sure, clear, personal, and historic authority whose writ runs to the very center of the will and the recesses of the soul. The present decay in the matter of public liberty and its vigilance is more than concurrent with the decay of sure faith in a divine authority."

TOWARD THE UNION OF BAPTIST AND FREE BAPTIST.

AT a recent meeting in Brooklyn of representatives from the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the American Baptist Missionary Union, and the Baptist Publication Society, it was resolved "that the doctrinal differences which once divided the two denominations [Baptists and Free Baptists] have passed away, and there now exist no doctrinal differences which should prevent their acting together as one denomination." From this resolution, it is said, has resulted a definite movement toward the union of these two denominations which have been held apart by the dissensions of more than a century. This reported movement has attracted an unusual amount of attention, being regarded by many as among the first-fruits of the recent Interchurch Conference on Federation. A committee of the two churches, appointed to consider the matter, reached no very definite position beyond finding that "technical difficulties" to denominational union exist. On this finding *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) comments as follows:

"The 'Baptist denomination' is simply a convenient designation of a group—a pretty large one—of ecclesiastical units having no visible organic connection, a *nomen, et praeteria nihil*. How are you going to work to unite that which exists only in your mind's eye with another nonentity equally nebulous? That is a fundamental 'technical difficulty' which no committee on earth is wise enough to overcome.

"But regular Baptist churches and Free Baptist churches exist, and if it be found that nothing fundamental separates them, as the committee solemnly 'resolved,' why, in the name of common sense, should not 'technical difficulties' be kicked into the gutter and a union be effected out of hand? 'But how?' it may be asked. Why, by the simple process of 'benevolent assimilation.' If our Free Baptist brethren are anxious to unite with us, and we are anxious to unite with them, all that need be done is that they should knock for admission at the nearest Baptist door, either as individuals or as churches, and a welcome will be given them in God's name. Nothing could be easier than that. And there is no power on earth that could hinder such a union, if it were mutually desired. That is one way by which union might be effected."

The Morning Star (Baptist, Boston) thinks that the suggestion of union "has practical worth and merits consideration." *The Independent* (undenominational) remarks that the Free Baptists have differed from the regular Baptists "in that their theology is Arminian and not Calvinistic, and also in their open communionism." We read further:

"But the regular Baptists have changed wonderfully during the past thirty years. Their close communion is almost a thing of the past, insensibly melted away, and decrees and free-will are no longer a question of serious debate. Accordingly, their relation to the Free Baptists is very nearly that of the Presbyterians, since their new creed, to the Cumberland Presbyterians. There is very little, if anything, left to keep them apart, except the memory of old protests and conflicts. Even the Baptist practise of refusing to give straight letters of recommendation to their members who wish to join a Free Baptist church is coming to an end, and within a year or two this serious offense has, by action of many of their conferences, been changed. Meanwhile there is a quite general opinion among the Free Baptists that the time is near when there is no longer reason for their existence as a separate denomination, and a strong committee has been appointed to consider where they should go, if they unite. Already, in New Brunswick, the Free Baptists and regular Baptists have united very lately, and they are likely to do the same soon in Nova Scotia; and in this country probably the attraction is in the same direction. But the committee is also conferring with the Disciples and the Congregationalists."

The resolution passed at the Brooklyn meeting has interested the secular as well as the religious press. The New York *Evening Post* comments in part as follows:

"The Baptists are locally independent in the most rigid acceptation of the term; and those congregations which choose to hold to close communion may do so in spite of all resolutions and conventions. The incident, however, has its significance, not merely for Baptists, but for all who watch the dying controversies over dogma. For the bitter disputes between the 'Strict' and the 'Free' Communionists are typical of the quarrels which have rent Christendom into hundreds of warring sects.

"Baptists differ from other Protestants—broadly speaking—in rejecting the validity of infant baptism and in holding to the doctrine of immersion. No organized body holding Baptist principles can be found before the first half of the sixteenth century—the Reformation period, in which the discussion of minute distinctions of creed raged so furiously. The Baptists, like other major divisions of the Protestant Church, have split and split again, until in this country we have, or have had, eight or ten minor organizations, such as the Six-Principle Baptists, the Seventh-Day Baptists, the Anti-Mission Baptists, and the Free-Will Baptists. The question of admitting to the communion of the Church Christians who do not subscribe to the strict doctrine of the sect is an old one. John Bunyan himself, the greatest man whom the denomination has produced, was inclined to be lenient on this point, and in consequence he was acrimoniously attacked by more thoroughgoing Baptists. It was an age in which billingsgate was regarded as a legitimate weapon in religious argument. Not until the eighteenth century was there a formal organization of Free-Communion Baptists—made up partly of persons who had been converted by the preaching of Whitefield. In 1841 the Free-Will and the Free-Communion Baptists coalesced. The main body of the denomination, from which these two off-shoots sprang, has nominally adhered to strict communion, tho in recent years the topic has been but little agitated, especially in the North, and individual churches have tacitly abandoned the old policy. These facts would be hardly worth chronicling here and now, were it not that this movement within the limits of the sect is a sort of epitome of the whole movement of Protestantism. First, separation; then realization that the disagreements relate to non-essentials; then cooperation in religious work; and finally, union. Of course, we do not mean to say that the Protestant sects have actually united, but the conference in this city last month—in spite of the bar against Unitarians and Universalists—is a public declaration that differences of creed are small matters."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

MR. ROOSEVELT VIEWED AS AN AMERICAN CÆSAR.

"IMPERIALISM" and "Cæsarism" are the terms in which certain European papers record their impressions of the President's last message. The German papers are generally content, as is also the *Osservatore Romano*, with giving a résumé of the document, but the French press, in some quarters, openly accuse Mr. Roosevelt of brandishing the "Big Stick" over foreign Powers, and firing the "Big Pistol" into the air. Speaking of the part of the message in which the Monroe Doctrine is treated, the *Temps* (Paris) says:

"No one can fail to see in this passage a new advance in that imperialism which he has taken every occasion to define to the world. This imperialism, which he did not become fully alive to until after the war with Spain, is not a new thing. It originates in the Monroe Doctrine. . . . But from being a negative this has now become a positive doctrine. Not only does the United States assert its intention to prohibit the annexation by Europe of any territory in the New World, but claims the right of safeguarding and controlling the Governments of the West so that the Powers of the Old World can no longer undertake the direct adjustment of their difficulties with the South American Republics. We are already well acquainted with the doctrine of the 'Big Stick.' This doctrine is enlarged and exaggerated to extraordinary proportions by President Roosevelt's message."

The *Tribuna* (Rome) speaks in even stronger language than the French ministerial organ. It declares that Mr. Roosevelt is a militarist who is grafting Cæsarism upon republican institutions, and consequently the writer of this message has no longer any proper place as President of a Republic. To quote:

"This is the first time that a President has spoken as Roosevelt speaks. It is also the first time in history that the ideas and the program of an individual claim the authority which belongs only to the ideas and the program of the entire Republic. This is exactly what has happened in the present case.

"Roosevelt has finally succeeded in imparting to the Republic his own spirit of Cæsarism, his own style of a Cæsarian journalist. Let William II. take notice. The German Emperor is no longer the only one who makes his public appearance with his eyes fixed on the point of the sword. The adventurous warrior who fought the Filipinos [*sic*] is now his close competitor in the matter of war, and the competition of Americans is always dangerous! . . . But does not a Republic *a la* Roosevelt look very much like an absurdity?"

The Saturday Review (London) speaks in much the same strain, implies that Roosevelt is reviving at Washington a French monarchy, and uses the expression "*L'etat, c'est Roosevelt.*" The President is indirectly accused of too truculently insulting the Governments of the world. This journal states that the South American Republics are becoming impatient under such supervision. The following are the words of *The Review*:

"If you wish to rank as a world Power, you must not too truculently insult the Powers of the world, but so far as South America is concerned the President clearly intends to maintain his position of patron and policeman. The dislike of this offensive assumption steadily grows in South America, and it is naturally asked where is the warrant for the President of the United States to assume over the Western hemisphere the authority of Rhadamanthus in the shades who '*castigatque auditque dolos*'? Mr. Roosevelt's tone leads us to think that he believes himself to possess such a prerogative by right divine; or is it only a not unnatural confusion with the right of the stronger?"

On the other hand, the *Gaulois* (Paris) applauds the language and intention of the message, and thinks that France might learn a lesson from them. Then in allusion to the strictures the President utters against those who did so much to secure his election, this great French journal remarks:

"He who can so candidly revise his own doctrine, and pass judgment on his own work and friends; he who stigmatizes the antagonism between the collectivist, the proletariat and the individualist manufacturers, who puts in the same box plutocracy and mobocracy, which have been each in turn idols of the socialists, who condemns the enemies of national defense and is indignant at electoral corruption, plainly indicates the disgust with which certain phases of our party politics would inspire him. He is neither a French Nationalist nor a Monarchist. He is the elected head of a democracy, the President of a free Republic, after whose pattern our own refuses to be modeled."

The London *Times*, with a mild reflection on the length of the message, approves of its general tone. On those passages which provoke from other papers charges of Cæsarism, the English ministerial organ remarks:

"The policy of the Monroe Doctrine is now developing in a direction with which we have every reason to be satisfied. While always recognizing its reasonableness from the American point of view, we could not help feeling that the old interpretation of the doctrine left something to be desired in its application to practical questions. The right of a European Power to take action against an unruly South American Republic could hardly be limited without the assumption of a somewhat greater responsibility on the part of the United States. This point of view is now virtually accepted by President Roosevelt."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE VATICAN AND THE SEPARATION.

THE separation of Church and State in France has strengthened the influence of the Pope in that country, says "Felix II." in the *Figaro* (Paris). "The Pope declared, in the course of a conversation on the position of things in France, at a reception of cardinals, that it gave him great satisfaction amid the mournful circumstance of the present hour, to see the clergy and the

THE SEPARATION.

"Your crimes? You burnt Savonarola and John Huss; you imprisoned Galileo, and—*favored my adversaries at the elections!*"

—*Figaro* (Paris).

Catholic laity of France pressing closely round the chair of Peter." It is supposed, says this writer, that the Pope will provide for the episcopal incomes by reviving the ancient *jus cathedraticum*, or see right, by which bishops may impose a proportional tax on all ecclesiastics and ecclesiastical buildings, and apply the proceeds for episcopal purposes. The Pope also looks forward to a renewal of diplomatic relations with France as a result of the separation, we are told, for when the Concordat was abolished ten years ago in Brazil, it resulted in the reestablishment of diplo-

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matic relations between the Vatican and the Brazilian Government. The Pope, according to Felix II., intends uttering a protest against the abolition of the French Concordat, a contract to which the Vatican is a party, without consulting the Vatican. It is said that the Supreme Pontiff maintains his serenity and hopefulness, especially toward those who are most discouraged, and who persistently publish at Rome their opinion that there is some prospect of a civil war in France on account of what they style the spoliation of the Church.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHO ARE GERMANY'S "UNJUST FOES"?

THE Emperor William's speech from the throne at the opening of the Reichstag is being discussed and puzzled over by the whole European press, and is reported in full by all papers of importance. After congratulating himself that he was able to help President Roosevelt as a pacificator, he puts himself forth as one to whom "the peace of the German people is a sacred thing." He proceeds to imply that it is by no means a sacred thing with other men, who are not as he is, but falsely interpret the German character, and threaten "unjust attacks" on Germany. Against such foes Germany must fortify herself in advance. According to the press the speech was an appeal to German fears and German patriotism in favor of the new naval program, which will involve a "financial reform," *i.e.*, increased taxation. The Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"It is very remarkable that the speech from the throne consists of a naïve avowal on the part of the Emperor that Germany is constantly exposed to be misunderstood and envied. By whom? The speech from the throne gives no answer to this question. . . . Rarely has a sovereign been known, in time of peace, to utter words of such grave significance. Some perhaps will think that the speaker was influenced by a desire to promote the passing of the new Navy Bill. We can not adopt such an interpretation."

The Social Democratic organ *Vorwärts* (Berlin) points out that England is intended in the dark hints of the Kaiser. It remarks in the course of a sneering article:

"The multiplication of ships of war and the increase of tonnage in the new vessels is necessary, we are told, in order that the fighting strength of the German fleet may not be inferior to that of other Powers. It is not stated what Powers are referred to. Yet it is an open secret that the speaker was thinking of England. It is not intended that the German fleet shall be so far inferior to the English fleet in 1917 as it is at present, and we are forced to conclude that many new and varied 'Fleet Programs' will in the interim be proposed and carried out."

The Socialist weekly *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart) confirms this interpretation and complains that "there still survives among us a desire to emulate John Bull; hence this 'Financial Reform.' Another billion will be spent in the next ten years in still larger ships such as John Bull possesses." The *Aurore* (Paris) declares that William II. knows the causes of the disquietude he describes better than any one else, because he, not those he hints at, is the cause of them. France "is sincerely anxious for peace and England has too many valuable interests at stake to plunge deliberately into risks of war." The *Eclair* (Paris) thinks that there exists merely a provisional truce between England and Germany; that the Kaiser referred to England and that England was quite willing to admit "the soft impeachment." An ultimate conflict between these two Powers is predicted in the following terms:

"While the collision may be long delayed, the two irreconcilable adversaries who stand fencing in such a furious manner before our eyes have never before more plainly indicated the ultimate object of their warlike preparations. Germany clearly shows that in her warlike activities she is thinking of England, and England admits that she is the Power intended. The speech from the German throne is therefore more and more instructive the more we ponder it after the first reading."

In the opinion of the *Patrie* (Paris), however, William II. was uttering a veiled threat against France. After remarking that "the situation, without being tragic, is serious," the writer urges Frenchmen not to allow party dissentions to blind them to the German peril, and proceeds:

"The Emperor William seems determined to dispel any illusions we may still cherish. If the catastrophe comes we can not blame him for not having warned us, and no one will be surprised excepting those who have systematically shut their eyes to the truth, and would prefer to see and understand nothing that is actually taking place."

The *Temps* (Paris) takes a calmer view and declares that Frenchmen in general put the best interpretation on the Emperor's words. Thus:

"French opinion, which for some months has been gaining in ripeness and unanimity, will accept the imperial address with perfect serenity. If we consider the budget whose support inspired it, and the national idiosyncrasies which are traceable in its language, we shall be little inclined to exaggerate the importance which William II. attaches to the common-sense axiom, 'Be strong, if you would be at peace'—an axiom whose wisdom France will never lose an opportunity of illustrating."

In the *Berliner Tageblatt* the Powers against whom the innuendoes of the imperial orator are directed, while they are left in their ambiguity, are solemnly advised to take heed and govern themselves accordingly. To quote:

"The declaration that peace is a sacred thing to the Emperor, but that the difficulties that occur in Franco-German relations are caused by the tendency of certain Powers to settle questions that concern Germany without consulting her, constitutes a serious charge against nations whose relations with Germany are 'correct' but 'not friendly.' It rests with these nations to extricate themselves from the awkward position in which the Emperor's' words have placed them."

The *Liberté* (Paris) has a very plain interpretation for the Emperor's contrast between "correct" and "friendly" relations, as follows:

"He classes the Powers under two categories: those with whom he maintains 'good and friendly relations' and those toward whom he exhibits 'correctness,' a mere mask of supreme hostility. Never has a sovereign, however despotic or Oriental, ventured to propound so cool an ultimatum. He offers either the friendship which you may buy, or the 'correctness' which is a standing menace. Enemies or vassals, the Powers must chose which they prefer to be."

The *National Zeitung* (Berlin), the official organ of the Government, naturally declares that while the Emperor has pointed out envy as "the cause of universal hostility against Germany," this is not intended to produce irritation, but to put the nation upon its mettle in the preservation of peace. The organ of the German army, the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) remarks:

"Germany wishes to make herself understood in every quarter where she has interests to defend. France has proved that she comprehends the legitimacy of this demand, and has, on her side, done all in her power to maintain the peace of the world."

The Times (London) bluntly accuses the Emperor of Pecksniffian whimpering, in order to get the bill for taxing beer and tobacco and the Navy Program Bill passed by the Reichstag. Referring to the phrase "unjust attacks," the English Government organ observes:

"Who can be the enemies thus darkly indicated, who are reasonably suspected of contemplating an 'unjust attack,' not only upon Germany, but upon Germany and her allies? . . . The Emperor wants money for his new Navy Bill, and, altho the Navy Bill itself is exceedingly popular, the very heavy additional taxation which it entails is not. That is the meaning of all this dismal

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whining about perfidious attempts to 'leave Germany out of account and to set her back.' So construed, it need not disturb the nerves even of the most timorous."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FIRST RUSSIAN REPUBLIC.

THE revolution in Russia has reached its first great climax in Livonia, the Baltic province, according to the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin), and this has been attended by spreading strikes in other parts of Russia. At Riga, we are told, the Republic which has been proclaimed is merely the outcome of a long and patient propaganda, the exertions of a tireless press, and the expanding influence of German ideas—phenomena whose development is traced at some length in two articles on the Lettic Labor movement by von R. Kleinberg in *Die Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart). The attempt of Count Witte to found a constitutional government and rule without repression has, according to the news despatches, either failed or reached the brink of failure. According to one paper, General Ignatieff is struggling hard for the dismissal of Witte. It is said in the St. Petersburg *Official Gazette* that the time has come for aggressive action, that the patience of the Government is exhausted, and the revolution must be stopped by active measures.

Meanwhile Livonia has risen in revolt. In the *Deenas Lapa* (Riga) we read:

"While the Government at St. Petersburg is nearing its end, the very army is rising, and a republican Government has been proclaimed at Riga. Some regiments remain faithful to the Czar, but the majority are for us. The Government desires a conflict and it shall have it."

According to the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) cited above, "during the barricade fights in Mitau 300 were killed. In Lennewarden the revolutionists have opened the jail doors, freed the prisoners, killed Lieutenant-Governor Petersen, along with his private Secretary Maximovitsk, and flung their bodies in the river." The *Matin* (Paris) publishes the manifesto of the St. Petersburg Council of Workingmen's delegates, which says:

"The Government thus drives the revolutionary movement further along the fatal path. Its continuance in power is a danger to the country, entailing innumerable calamities and bloodshed."

According to the *Molva* (St. Petersburg), a new newspaper, the Lawyers' Union, which supports the strike movement, is preparing to indict Mr. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior, for many violations of the law. The most significant of all these events is the slaughter of the Cossacks by the populace in Tukum, in the Baltic provinces. According to the *Kolnische Zeitung*, the Germans, who have long lorded it over the Lettic population of Livonia, have suffered with the Cossacks, and the Government at Berlin is sending war-ships to their relief.

The uprising in Livonia, whose center is the great manufacturing town of Riga, has long been awaited, according to von R. Kleinberg, in the articles alluded to above. This writer tells us that the manifesto of Alexander I., releasing the peasants of Livonia from serfdom, did little for them in reality until they came into the cities as toilers in the various industries. This nearness to Germany made easy the introduction of German socialistic writings. "The pamphlets in which the economic theories of Marx and Engels were popularized were translated, and disseminated in labor circles. . . . The step was easy from instilling the Livonians with the ideas of Socialism to organizing them into bodies prepared for open warfare." The next advance was to claim the support of the press. The daily paper *Deemas Lapa* was enlisted in their cause. Next came the organization of the Riga Lettic Social-Democratic Committee. This was in 1901. Between 1901 and 1903 more than twenty mass-meetings were held, without knowledge of the police, and in 1903 as many as 250,000 political tracts, printed in Germany, England, and the United States, were circulated throughout the Baltic provinces, where the revolution has been instigated on the basis of the following demands, as promulgated in 15,000 flying sheets in Riga and neighboring towns:

THE DIFFICULT PASSAGE.
Will he reach the harbor?
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"Popular representation in the legislature, by means of universal suffrage, and secret ballot. Freedom of the press, of speech, and liberty to hold public assemblies. Abolition of war."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINESE ARROGANCE OVER JAPANESE VICTORIES.

THE massacre of missionaries at Lienchou, in Kuangtung, a province notorious for turbulence, where the boycott of American products is stronger than elsewhere in China, says *The North China Daily News* (Shanghai), a leading English paper in China, is due largely to the fact that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty brings China into a condition of comparative security from foreign interference. Young China believes therefore that it can in a few years become a second Japan, and can defy foreigners. But "China has a very weak and ignorant Government," adds this paper, and if the authorities do not keep to the treaties which guarantee protection to missionaires and grant certain trade rights, "the Powers must resume the gunboat policy, which is rough, but is effective."

These are strong and plain words to proceed from an editor writing in China. To quote:

"The rise of Japan, and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which undoubtedly has the tacit support of the United States, have practically guaranteed China against outside interference; but an understood condition of that guaranty must be that China shall faithfully observe the existing treaties with foreign Powers and make all her people observe them. Unfortunately, the first result of the security that China has obtained has been a recrudescence of anti-foreign feeling and obstruction at Peking which is being imitated at the treaty ports."

If local authorities can not keep the channels of trade open, and protect the lives of missionaries, says this Shanghai journal, the Powers will be justified in employing armed force to compel the observation of treaties. Thus:

"If Peking pleads inability the Powers must resume the gunboat policy, which may be rough, but is effective. The establishment of missionary stations in the interior is in accordance with

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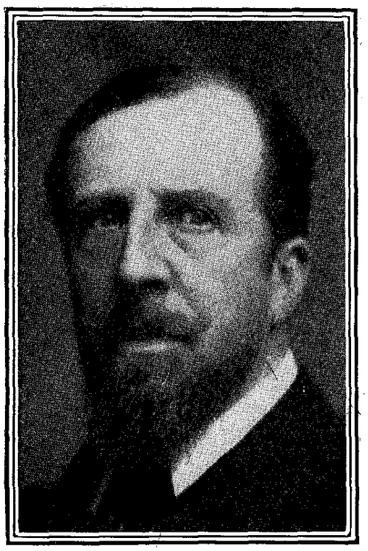
the treaties and with many imperial decrees, and over and over again the officials in all parts of the empire have recognized the good so freely done by missionary hospitals. The perpetrators of the massacre at Lienchou must be severely punished, and the missionary buildings reinstated at the expense of the officials who are culpable; and if the central Government can not secure protection for foreign life and property in Kuangtung, the foreign Powers must themselves undertake the task."

A FRENCH DEFIANCE TO GERMANY.

FRANCE must give up for the present her dream of colonial expansion, and set herself first of all to recover Alsace-Lorraine, says Paul Déroulède, president of the French Patriotic League, in *The National Review* (London). This well-known French publicist had been requested by M. L. J. Maxse, editor of *The Review*, to give his views of the present situation. He takes occasion, accordingly, to point to William II. of Germany as dreaming of a closed sea, a continent subdued, and nations conquered, and desiring to win practically the title he has given to himself of "world emperor."



PAUL DÉROULÈDE,

The exiled liberal French writer, who thinks that France should recover Alsace-Lorraine by force of arms.

He says that the conservative rulers of Europe look upon William II. as a very great man and a genial sovereign. To quote Déroulède's words:

"What has he done to merit this title? In virtue of what high quality does he bear it? What public service or exploit has won him this preeminence?"

He proceeds to show that it is merely the vogue to call the Kaiser by this title, while the fact is those who so honor him are actuated by a desire to have his protection as the policeman of Europe. He further remarks:

"Of course we must add that this policeman writes verses, knows how to arrange a bar of music, models in clay, daubs on canvas. He is, moreover, a very hospitable gentleman, and never refuses a place on his yacht, at his palace dinner-table, nor in his shooting-parties to any one who has spoken well of him. What more is needed to change admiration into worship, and a future protector into a demigod?"

He charges William II. with trying to mount the throne before his father's death; with fickleness of opinion; with making a public statement one day and contradicting it the next—"a crowned Proteus who changes his opinion as easily as he does his uniform." "His recent cruise in the seas of the North was a genuine threat to England, exactly as his brutal landing in Morocco was an insolent affront to France."

Coming to the serious point of his theme he observes:

"The industrial and commercial predominance of Germany would in a short time bring about the ruin of the French and English trade and working classes. Germany's predominance and territorial expansion would result in the subjection of all Europe. Are England and France going to allow this? and if they are unwilling to allow it, can they not and ought they not to oppose the desolating and now approaching arrival of the German juggernaut?"

He proposes, first of all, the winning back for France of Alsace-Lorraine and quotes the words of Gambetta, "Alsace-Lorraine's recovery is the only thing worth living for." After Gambetta's death, he says, "the policy of national recovery was supplanted by the policy of colonial compensation." He continues:

"The success of our troops and the semi-incorporation with France of fair and rich territory brought a kind of patriotic consolation; . . . but our successes, while they created a diversion, involved a scattering of our resources. In proportion as they received the congratulations of the Germans, they caused anxiety to Frenchmen. The Patriotic League, while it felt that it shared the glory of the flag which it honored, could not help thinking that these small and partial victories were just as exhausting to France as a holy war and a victory that brought back liberty would have been."

Referring to the English *entente* with France he speaks as follows:

"Our navy would be incapable of facing the German navy, we are told, and Admiral William II. would confiscate it. For our own part, we have strong doubts about this summary sweeping of our fleet from the seas; but those Frenchmen who fear it ought to see all the more reason for leaning upon England. At no hour of contemporary history, at no moment, indeed, since loss of two provinces which naturally involved the loss of our independence, have the attitude of men toward us and the disposition of events offered us better opportunities, better hopes, and a better right to assert ourselves.

"But suppose for a moment that England, disheartened by our doubts and hesitancies, withdraws and renounces us, what will prevent Pangermanism from annexing triumphantly, and without recourse to battle, the Germans of Austria on the very next morning; and from invading Holland the next day following; from descending on Belgium? What will turn the point of the Prussian sword from reaching out as far as the port of Trieste?"

If France wavers, if she hangs back, he adds, she will bring upon herself the fulfilment of the Arabian proverb, "If you refuse to march to battle, God will visit it upon you; He will give your place to another people." What a disaster it will be for justice, for progress, for liberty, he exclaims, if this people should be the Prussianized German people!—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"WE adhere to the standpoint" says *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) "that Germany does not require a fleet for the protection of her commerce. England, with her gigantic colonial empire, is in a totally different position."

HER NEW DOLL.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

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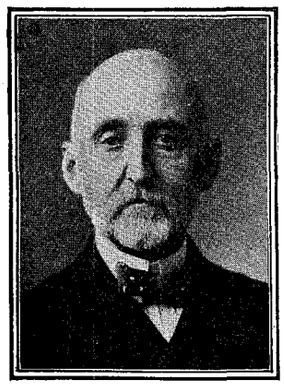
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S NEW BOOK.

SEA POWER IN ITS RELATIONS TO THE WAR OF 1812. By Capt. A. T. Mahan, D.C.L., LL.D., United States Navy. Illustrated. Two volumes. Cloth, pp., 423, 456. Price, $7.00 net. Little, Brown & Co.

THE mere announcement of a new book by Captain Mahan on the influence of sea power is sufficient to excite a high anticipatory interest in all—and they should be many—acquainted with that officer's skill in the delineation of naval warfare, his erudition as a historian, and his trenchant literary style. In the case of his latest work he has chosen a theme of peculiar significance to his fellow-countrymen—the War of 1812. Here, as in his earlier writings, to which this is complementary, his aim is primarily to propound and establish the doctrine that a strong navy is not merely an excellent guaranty of peace but is essential to a country which would play any considerable part in the family of nations. But he does not, as might be imagined, confine his discussion to the purely naval aspects of our second war with Great Britain—the second war for independence, as some one has called it. Nor, indeed, is his book concerned solely with the war itself, for the necessity of explaining the origin of the conflict carries the writer so far back as 1651 and involves an exposition of the conditions under which Great Britain secured command of the sea, found that command endangered, and to save herself—and incidentally, the liberties of Europe menaced by Napoleon—hurried into the policy of impressment and commerce restriction which finally led to war with the harassed and justly angered American nation.



CAPT. A. T. MAHAN.

This exposition is by itself a noteworthy contribution to historical literature, tho it is open to criticism in at least one important respect. As is his custom, Captain Mahan has gone directly to the original sources for his material, and has largely ignored the conclusions of other writers. Both sides of the case are presented with a studied impartiality. There is definite recognition of the fact that Great Britain was struggling for her very existence, and that harsh as were the measures taken in regard to American shipping and American sailors, they were born of sheer necessity. But the historian does not appear to have perceived with equal readiness the element of necessity in the policy pursued by Jefferson and Madison in their efforts to adjust matters without resort to arms, and his censure, justifiable enough from the point of view of the naval officer and in the light of chronological distance, would undoubtedly have been less severe had he taken more fully into account the circumstances of contemporary conditions. Turning to the war, Captain Mahan has some surprises in store for his readers. A hint of these is conveyed in the preface, where he says: "The interest of the War of 1812, to Americans, has commonly been felt to lie in the brilliant evidence of high professional tone and efficiency reached by their navy, as shown by the single-ship actions, and by the two decisive victories achieved by little squadrons upon the lakes. Without in the least overlooking the permanent value of such examples and such traditions, to the nation and to the military service which they illustrate, it nevertheless appears to the writer that the effect may be even harmful to the people at large, if it be permitted to conceal the deeply mortifying condition to which the country was reduced by parsimony in preparation, or to obscure the lessons thence to be drawn for practical application now."

Not on the brilliant naval duels and the battle of New Orleans is stress laid, but on the exploits of the lake fleets of Perry and Macdonough and on the blockade established by the British along the Atlantic seaboard. By the former, "rectification of the frontier" was, in Captain Mahan's opinion, averted without further fighting; by the latter, widespread misery and destitution caused. His chief effort seems to be to impress upon his readers what he calls the "forgotten bitter truth" of the War of 1812 and to disabuse their minds of the idea that "a future emergency could be confronted with the same supposed facility, and as little preparation, as the odds of 1812 are believed to have been encountered and overcome." As to the single-ship actions—"They had no effect upon the issue, except so far as they inspired moral enthusiasm and confidence."

It is thus apparent that this work is an original as well as vigorous brief in support of the views Captain Mahan has so long and so ably advocated. It has been warmly commended both by American and by British critics. The London *Times* declares that "it is in all respects worthy to rank on the same level as its predecessors." *The Outlook* (New York), while averring that "there is ample ground for believing that in his intense devotion to his main thesis he has unduly, however unconsciously, intensified the shadows which, as he justly observes, the tendency has been to ignore in retrospect," believes that the book "must be rated, like its distinguished predecessors, a substantial contribution to the history of naval warfare." *The Outlook* (London) applauds its impartiality and regards it as a valuable agent in enlightening American opinion as to the conditions leading to the war. *The Army and Navy Journal* finds that "the author has again disclosed his broad knowledge of the art and history of naval warfare, his fine sense of military values, and his acute faculty for tracing effects to causes." "It is one of the most noteworthy achievements in a prolific age of historical writing," declares the Philadelphia *North American*, while *The Boston Transcript's* opinion is that the work "deserves to become a standard authority on the War of 1812."

AMERICA THROUGH FRENCH EYES.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu. Authorized translation by H. Addington Bruce. Cloth, 396 pp. Price, $2.00 net. The Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE author of this exhaustive examination of the resources and possibilities of the United States is the son of the distinguished French publicist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, and is a nephew of the still more widely known Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, whose work on Russia may fairly be called one of the literary masterpieces of the nineteenth century. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu thus comes of a family of thinkers and writers, and in "The United States in the Twentieth Century" he makes very evident his ability to uphold the family traditions. Quite naturally—he having been for some years associated with his father in editing "L'Economiste Français"—he largely devotes himself in this volume to exhibiting the material factors underlying the rapid growth of the United States to a leading position among the nations. But he by no means neglects the moral factors, and the result is a social and economic study which for lucidity, thoroughness and the accumulation of a vast mass of significant facts is, as *The Independent* remarked in commenting on the original, as valuable to American readers as to the Frenchmen for whom it was written. Nothing quite like it has been done for the United States either by a native or by a foreigner. It not only surveys the characteristics of the American race-stock, but it takes up in turn and discusses in detail each of the principal agricultural and manufacturing industries and the most important problems now confronting the American people, the purpose being to make clear the secret of the progress of the past and the conditions contributing to accelerate or retard progress in the future.

What gives his book its greatest worth, besides making it extremely easy reading, is the deftness with which Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu has combined the proverbial Gallican weakness for generalization with an un-Gallican appreciation of the value of facts and figures. Not a few of his conclusions are surprisingly novel, but in every instance they rest on a substantial statistical foundation. For his statistics Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu has invariably gone to the best and most recent authorities, and has supplemented his study of documents by wide reading and close personal observation. Nor does he show himself other than most impartial. Indeed, the most enthusiastic of Americans could hardly predict a more roseate future for his native land than does this visitor from the sister republic. "The centenary of that great event [the Louisiana Purchase] finds the United States expanding beyond the confines of America. Before the second century be far advanced, the United States will unquestionably dominate economically all the Asiatic and American countries bordering on the Pacific, and will be playing in the world the part played until these latter days by England. This is its destiny, a destiny resting in large part, to be sure, on the magnificent gifts bestowed by nature; but resting, too, on moral foundations." Sweeping the horizon with a searching gaze, Mr Leroy-Beaulieu can discern but few clouds. One he finds in the presence of the colored race, another in the increasing scarcity of good farming lands, another in our entrance into the Caribbean and the Pacific. But these are practically all, and for every problem, with the exception of the so-called race problem, he appears to feel certain we shall work out adequate solutions. The immigration problem is to him far less serious than to many of us. If, his argument runs, the recent arrivals from the South and East of Europe are in several respects defective, they are not without good qualities. Nor is it at all likely that they will modify racial traits to any extent, so solid is the native "substratum" which can indefinitely continue to inspire the newcomers with its traditions and ideals. As to the "trust problem"—"I believe, to put it briefly, that the attempt to monopolize a great industry and control prices is certain to fail unless it receive direct or indirect governmental aid. And I am convinced that an unduly high opinion has been entertained of the dangers as well as of the strength of the trusts." Here, as always, the statements made are reinforced by concrete data, carefully sifted and marshalled in a convincing way.

It is impossible here to follow Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu in his masterly exposition of the forces that have cooperated to place the United States

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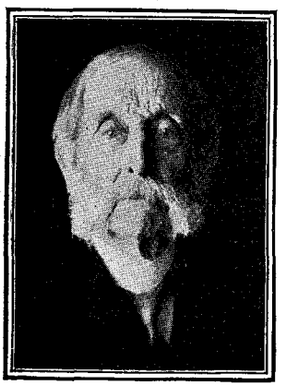
first both among manufacturing and among agricultural countries. We can only say that he has invested ordinarily arid subjects with a freshness that should make a strong appeal to the general educated reading public; and at the same time has treated his themes so fully and cogently that his work should win immediate acceptance as a text-book in the economics of agriculture and manufacture. The value of the book to American readers is increased by the fact that the translator, who gives a complete version, has reduced the statistics and tables from the metric to the system in vogue in this country.

LIFE AND LITERATURE.

PART OF A MAN'S LIFE. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Illustrated. Cloth, 311 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

COLONEL HIGGINSON, who has long been recognized as a man of strong convictions with the ability to present his views in a way that will command attention, has seldom written to better purpose than in this semi-biographical volume of reminiscences and impressions, which cover a wide range of experience and a great variety of themes. "Part of a Man's Life" is easily one of the most important of the season's publications and one of the most entertaining. Turn to whatever page, from the opening chapter on the Transcendentalists and Brook Farm to the closing and characteristic essay on "The Cowardice of Culture," there is always something to divert and instruct, even when assent may be denied. So varied is the subject matter it might almost seem that the book is composed of random recollections brought together without any definite aim. But, as *The Nation* points out, "there is a very substantial unity in the work." The nature of this unity is clearly stated by *The Outlook* in these words: "Tho it may at first sight appear that chapters carrying such titles as 'The Sunny Side of the Transcendental Period,' 'English and American Cousins,' 'American Audiences,' 'The Aristocracy of the Dollar,' and 'Wordsworthshire' must be remote from one another in thought and treatment, they possess a subtle oneness born of the fact that, whatever his theme, Colonel Higginson is attempting to estimate influences that have gone to the making of American life and character."



THOMAS W. HIGGINSON.

From this point of view, which, in our opinion, is the correct one, probably the most significant chapters are those dealing with the origin and development of the Transcendental movement; the old Lyceum lecture system which was such a boon to the scattered communities of forty and fifty years ago; the relations between the people of England and those of the United States; the changes involved in the transition from an aristocracy of birth to an aristocracy based on wealth; and the race problem. This last theme is approached from a standpoint well indicated in the chapter title "Intensely Human," and is discussed with an intensity of feeling unequaled elsewhere in this book. Colonel Higginson, as is well known, was in command of a negro regiment during the war, and here reinforces his plea for the negro by citing a number of anecdotes of his war-time experiences illustrative of the character and characteristics of the colored race.

Anecdote, indeed, is one of the book's several strong features. In his long and useful career Colonel Higginson has come into intimate contact with many men and women prominent in different walks of life; and in putting on paper his views of his numerous friends and acquaintances he gives point to his remarks by a wealth of good stories, the personal note being further emphasized by the portrait illustrations in which the volume abounds and by the reproduction of facsimiles of letters from such notables as Thoreau, Edward Everett, Matthew Arnold, Browning, Froude, Whittier, Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Edward Fitzgerald, Saint-Beuve, Stepniak, Darwin, Parkman and Lowell.

A HINDOO BOCCACCIO.

A DIGIT OF THE MOON. By F. W. Bain. 416 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

THIS book purports to be a translation of an ancient Sanskrit manuscript given the translator at Poona, in the "sacred polished" language, by an aged Brahman dying of the plague. It is but the sixteenth part of a Hindu work, "The Churning of the Ocean of Time." There are four stories, which, tho Hindu in form and spirit, are strangely reminiscent to us of mythologies and religions appearing in Europe in Pythagoras, Plato, and Milton, and suggest vast and misty vistas reaching back to a common past on the Aryan plain.

As stories of an ancient civilization, these flowery, unhurried tales have a charm of movement and meaning.

As love stories the tales are pure and ardent, mixing earthly and heavenly motive and passion in the intimate way of the early world. There is in them a childlike openness of approach, a simple, unstayed advance, an absence of shading and surprise very different from the sophistication and subtlety of modern fiction.

"As a work of the writer's art it is wonderful," declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger;* and the New York *Times* finds that "the stories have an undeniable charm." Says the Chicago *Tribune:* "The book is like a beaker of red romance, brought reverently to the light after long lying in those deep, cool cellars of ancient Oriental fancy."

"THE GARDEN OF DEATH."

LE JARDIN DE LA MORT. Par Louis Bertrand. Société d'Editions Litteraires et Artistiques. Paul Ollendoff, Paris. Imported by Brentano, New York.

"LE Jardin de la Mort" is a charmingly related journey into French Africa. The author, Mr. Louis Bertrand, is always the Frenchman, always the artist, with a rather un-Parisian capability for travel. It is not a simple caprice of the imagination, he asserts, which carried the author into the arid regions of South Algeria, among the débris of ancient Roman cities. This French Africa, which he had formerly narrated with the fervor of an adopted son, he endeavors at present to show in its native rudeness, and at the same time to reinstate it in its titles to nobility, in renewing across the ages the Latin tradition and descent. He speaks of the similarity which exists between North Africa and the Mediterranean regions, with the same flora and fauna, the same climate, and same configuration of landscape. Politically, the formula that Algeria is only a continuation of France is absurd; geographically, it is rigorously exact. It is the France of the Midi, but it is, even more, meridional Spain and Italy, which are to be rediscovered in Algerian and Tunisian Sahel and Tell. Here the Languedocs, the Provencales, the Spanish, Italians, Mahonnais and Corsicans, Sicilians and Maltese are established as if at home. This little book proposes to relate and to celebrate the renaissance of the Latin races in French Africa.

In an exquisite flowing style, replete with poetic, realistic, and pictorial detail, the story of the journey is told. The exaltation of light, in the words of Mr. Bertrand, is a perpetual consciousness in this atmosphere. The whole book vibrates with light, the entire desert undulates, rocks become volatile in the torrid vibration. Allusions to architecture, archeology, mythos, and literature mingle with poetic description and are woven about the human episodes, the actual details of journeying. The whole of the book is intensely interesting; it is graphic yet delicate, realistic yet tender.

SHORT NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Jerome Hart's "A Levantine Log-Book" (Longmans, $2.00), is the record of a recent visit to Greece, Palestine and Egypt, and has all the ease, breeziness and entertaining information that won such popularity for its author's earlier travel sketches.

Students of astronomy will find the latest results of sidereal research admirably stated in the new edition of Agnes Clerke's "The System of the Stars" (Black, $6.50), a work which for fifteen years has been a recognized authority. This is its first revision, and the changes made are extensive and exact. An appreciable gain is secured in the new illustrations, which are well chosen and well executed.

"The Homes of Tennyson" (Macmillian, $2.00) is a typical representative of that class of holiday book—now, unhappily, numerous—which wholly depends for success on its binding and illustrations. In the present instance the latter are dainty reproductions in color of paintings by that gifted artist, Mrs. Helen Allingham, depicting scenes roundabout the homes of the late laureate. The responsibility for the text rests with Mr. Arthur Patterson, F.R. Hist. S., who, as he pleasantly puts it, writes "from a personal rather than a biographical standpoint"—meaning thereby that we see comparatively little of Tennyson, but a great deal of Mr. Arthur Patterson, F.R. Hist. S.

The eight short stories composing Dr. Henry C. Rowland's "The Mountain of Fears" (Barnes, $1.50) are tales of the sea in the sense that they are told on shipboard. Dr. Rowland would not be Dr. Rowland did he fail to give his yarns a nautical setting. But the adventures recorded occur mainly on land, in Borneo, Sulu, and other regions out of the beaten path, and center about a Dr. Leyden, a curious old German savant who finds lucrative employment in collecting specimens for museums. Readers of "Sea Scamps," "To Windward" and "The Wanderers" need not be assured that there is plenty of go to the stories, which afford a pleasant couple of hours' entertainment.

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December
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1905.

To the Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

It is at this season of the year that preparations and plans are being made to escape the cold and disagreeable winter months of January, February and March, and we, therefore, believe that the trips we shall undertake this winter will be of interest to you.

To meet the ever-increasing demand for passage to the beautiful West Indies, three very attractive Cruises have been arranged for our palatial cruising steamer, ''PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE''--a vessel specially constructed for these pleasure trips. The first of these will leave New York on January 15, 1906, visiting all the most interesting islands and affording passengers the opportunity of stopping off at Havana for Florida. A limited number of passengers will also be taken for Jamaica, Cuba, or any of the other ports of call at very reasonable rates. Special round-trip tickets to Jamaica, in connection with return passage by the Company's Atlas Service will be issued at $105 and upward; also special trip tickets from Jamaica by the ''PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE'' for any portion of the Cruise in connection with passage from New York to Jamaica by our Atlas Service. Similar and more extensive cruises will leave New York for the West Indies on February 6 and March 8.

In addition to these trips there will be a special voyage to Italy on February 6, by the great flyer ''DEUTSCHLAND,'' a cruise of 76 days to the Mediterranean and the Orient by the ''MOLTKE'' and a series of short cruises in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic by the new cruising steamer ''METEOR.''

We shall be pleased to send you further information upon application to our Department of Cruises.

Yours very truly,
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Emil L. Boas,
General Manager.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Hearts and Masks."—Harold MacGrath. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"List of Benjamin Franklin Papers."—Compiled under direction of Worthington Chauncey Ford. (Government Printing Office.)

"Tales from Dickens." — Hallie Erminie Rives. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Frozen Dog Tales, and Other Things."—Colonel William C. Hunter. (Everett Press, $1.)

"Model English Prose." — George C. Carpenter. (Macmillan Company, $0.90.)

"Peter Paul Rubens."—Hope Rea. (Macmillan Company, $1.75.)

"The Wonderful Wishes of Jacky and Jean."—Mary A. Dickerson. (A. Wessels Company, $1.)

"The Moods of Life."—William Francis Barnard. (Rooks Press, $1.)

"The Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin."—A. H. Smyth. (Macmillan Company, $3 net.)

"Seffy—A Little Comedy of Country Manners."—John Luther Long. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"John Fletcher Hurst."—Albert Osborn. (Eaton & Mains, $2 net.)

"Planets and People." (F. E. Ormsby & Co., Chicago, $1.)

"A Bit of Bookie of Verse."— Daniel McIntyre Henderson. (University Book Store, Baltimore, $1 net.)

"The Lewis Carroll Birthday Book." — Christine Terhune Herrick. (A. Wessels & Co.)

"The Truth about the Tsar."—Carl Joubert. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"The Valley of Dreams." — H. Hayden Sands. (Wm. Wirt Mills, West Brighton, N. Y.)

"The Times and the Teaching of John Wesley."—Arthur W. Little, D.D. (The Young Churchman Company.)

"The Memories of Rose Eytinge."—Rose Eytinge. (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.20 net.)

"Garrison, the Non-Resistant." — Ernest Crosby. (Public Publishing Company, $0.50.)

"Pocket Edition of George Borrow: 'Wild Wales,' 'The Bible in Spain,' 'The Zincali,' 'The Romany Rye.'"—Lavengro. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $6.25 net.)

"Poems of Robert Browning."—(Henry Frowde, London, $0.80.)

"To-day on the Nile."—H. W. Dunning, Ph.D. (James Pott & Co., $2.50 net.)

"The Living Church Annual." (The Young Churchman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.)

"Lectures and Essays."—Alfred Ainger. (Macmillan & Co., two volumes, $5.)

"The Poetical Works of Cowper."—H. S. Milford. (Henry Frowde, $0.80.)

"Minna, Wife of the Young Rabbi."—Wilhelmina Wittigschlager. (Consolidated Retail Booksellers, $1.50.)

"Marriage."—Jane Dearborn Mills. (Nunc Licet Press.)

"Sea-Shore Life."—A. G. Mayer. (A. S. Barnes & Co.)

"The American Boy and the Social Evil from a Physician's Standpoint."—Robert N. Wilson, M.D. (John C. Winston Company.)

"Will the Coming Man Marry?" — Madison C. Peters. (John C. Winston Company, $1.)

"The Heart of Lady Anne."—Agnes and Egerton Castle. (F. A. Stokes Company.)

"A History of Modern England."—Herbert Paul. (Macmillan Company, Vol. IV., $2.50 net.)

"The Last of the Stuarts, a Dramatic Poem in Five Acts."—Charles Julian. (Reinert Publishing Company, Denver, Col., $1.50.)

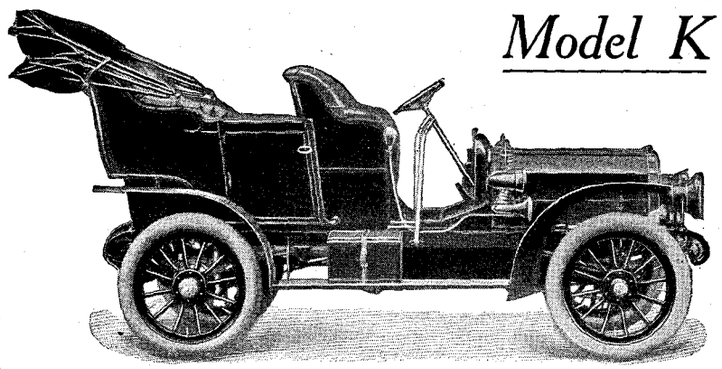
"Cache la Poudre."—Herbert Myrick. (Orange Judd Company, $1.50.)

"Salve-Venetia Gleanings from Venetian History."—F. Marion Crawford. (Macmillan Company, two volumes, $5 net.)

"The Re-shaping of the Far East."—B. L. Putnam Weale. (Macmillan Company, two volumes, $6 net.)

"Seventy Scottish Songs." — Helen Hopekirk. (Oliver Ditson, cloth, $1.50.)

"A Child's Garden of Verses." — Robert Louis Stevenson, with drawings in pen and ink by Jessie Willcox Smith. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50.)



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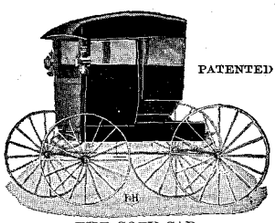

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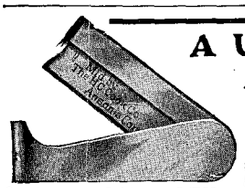

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CURRENT POETRY.

Nature's Solace.

BY ARTHUR STRINGER.

The twilight is for thought, the night for grief,
And so the wounded heart that may not rest
Has mourned the lighter for the sheltering leaf,
Has wept the deeper for the darkening West!

—*From Appleton's Booklovers' Magazine* (Dec.).

The Skipper and the Cabin Boy.

[A Tale of Christmas Confectionery.]

BY WALLACE IRWIN.

"Rattle me a ditty," says the gentlemanly tripper,
"Rattle me a ditty of the northern polar sea."
"Aye!" says the cabin boy, and "aye!" says the skipper,
"Here's a reel adwenture, sir, what happened unto we."

"'Twas on the eve o' Christmas," says the skipper to the tripper.
["Blow me," says the cabin boy, "but it were gittin' cold!"]
"Our course was nor'-to-starboard by the handle of the Dipper,
Our vessel frozen solid from the jig-plank to the hold.
"Not a livin' creature could we see upon the ocean."
["Skeercely," says the cabin boy, "except eleven whales."]
"When, upon a sudden, ere we had the faintest notion,
Bang! we hit a cake of ice as big as New South Wales!

"Through the air we shot fer fair as swift as flyin' pigeons."
["Most as swift," the cabin boy deliberately said.]
"Biff! we landed in the snow upon the polar regions,
Him a-standin' on his feet and me upon me head.

"Thar we sot atop the snows and watched the waves a-comin',
Crashin', dashin' on the ice with terrorizin' spunk,
Till our good ship 'Susan Snook,' (she allers was a rum 'un,)
Shrieked and squeaked and tore and swore,—then gurgled as she sunk.

"Thar we sot, I must repeat, with nary crumb nor cracker,
Feelin' jest as hungry and dejected as ye please,
Nothin' in our pockets, save an ounce o' plug tobacker
And a little cook-book called 'One Hundred Recipes.'

. . . . .

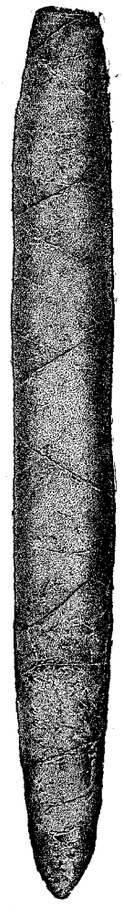
"Suddenly we heard some bells a-janglin' and a-jinglin',
Then we seen a golden sleigh a-hikin' o'er the floe,—
There upon the forninst seat, (it set our pulses tinglin',)
Sat a jolly gentleman with beard as white as snow.

"'Santy Claus ahoy!' I yells, for sure enough I knowed him,
'Won't ye kindly resky us? We're starvin', him and me.'
'Goodness mercy, no!' he says, as if the thought had blowed him,
'Gosh all Christmas, holy smoke, and, likewise, jiminee!'

"'I'm jest startin' from the pole,' he says, not lookin' pleasant,
'Bound fer Ireland, Portugal, and North Amerikee,—
Forty thousand million kids, and each expect a present;
Can't ye see this ain't no time to be a-stoppin' me?

"'Christmas is me busy day, so I'm a trifle worried,—
Can't ye wait a week or so, when, maybe, I'll be back?
Here's a little food fer ye,' he says, with gestures hurried,
As he whipped his reindeer up and throwed us off a sack.

Just as "an evidence of good faith" (as the lawyer says when he takes your money and calls it a retaining fee before he begins to talk) I beg leave to submit to my customers a few facts in regard to my business.



Shivers' Panatela.
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

During the week of December 11–16 I filled eight hundred and twelve orders for cigars, the largest one for two thousand five hundred cigars, none for less than one hundred. Of these orders one hundred and fifteen were from new people. Of these one hundred and fifteen, forty-one were recommended to me by those who were already my customers. That means that out of a total of eight hundred and twelve orders seven hundred and thirty-eight of them were *re*-orders, or new customers sent to me by my old ones.

No advertising, no sophistry, no argument that I could possibly bring to bear would persuade men in this volume to continue to buy their cigars from me and to recommend them to their friends unless the cigars themselves proved my claim; and that is, that I do sell to the consumer at wholesale prices, that I tell of *exactly what* and *exactly how* my cigars are made, that when I say Havana tobacco it means Havana—it means more than that, a good quality of Havana. When I say Sumatra it means a genuine Sumatra leaf, when I say hand-made it means hand-made. I cannot afford to do other than deliver cigars better than is expected of me.

I don't suppose that a man has ever ordered his first hundred cigars from me without expecting to get "stuck." I gather this from letters that accompany first orders, and especially from letters that accompany second and subsequent orders expressing surprise that the cigars are so good.

For the life of me I don't see how any man who reads my advertisement and my offer can possibly expect to be worsted in the deal. I don't ask a penny in advance; on the contrary, I risk one-tenth of my cigars and expressage both ways to get a man to try them.

Sometimes men write and ask if this offer holds good on subsequent orders. It holds good on every hundred cigars that I sell or ever have sold.

Again, I have a very discriminating class of customers—men who do not buy altogether for the sake of economy; would not buy them in fact unless the cigars pleased them.

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of "The Literary Digest," express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

Please state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are wanted.

Let me this time persuade **you** to try a hundred.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS,
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"Last we seen o' Santy Claus we stood a-lookin' daffy,
Then we opened up the sack and felt undone complete,—
Nothin' there but candy canes and peppermint and taffy;
Mighty dinky vittles fer a hungry man to eat!

. . . . . .

"Spring came on and found us there upon the verge o' madness,
Candy, candy everywhar, and not a bit a eat!"
["Stranger," says the cabin boy, with looks akin to sadness,
"Think o' being shipwrecked on an isle o' sticky sweet!"]

"Oft we stood at eventide and gazed across the murky
Silence, and discoursed on turnips, mutton chops, and cheese."
["Also," says the cabin boy, "I spoke o' truffled turkey.
Mentioned as 'delicious' in 'One Hundred Recipes.'"]

—"Till at last a ship arrived, and with a boathook handy
We was dragged from off the ice—ther wa'ant no time to lose:
When they found us we were stretched upon a bed o' candy,
Ragin' in delirium and eatin' of our shoes.'

"I've had some adwentures," says the skipper to the tripper,
"I've been et by cannibals and swallered by a whale;
Me and him ain't timid, sir,—but by Old Neptune's slipper,
When we thinks o' Santy Claus we turns a trifle pale."

—*From Success Magazine* (Dec.).

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

One On the Tax Collector.—Franz had not been in this country all his life and he had quite vague ideas about many of our customs and of our local governmental policy. He managed to get himself registered for all the elections, however, and invariably expressed his choice for candidates at the polls. One fall he heard of the tax collector making his annual rounds. He had paid taxes ever since he settled in Georgia. This year he drew a friend aside one day and confided:

"Such a goot choke, vat? I haf got der most best von yet an der taxes collector mans."

"How's that?" asked his confidante.

"Vell, you see der way of it was dis vay, alreaty. He has closed up his books and I haf not yet paid my taxes, vat?"—*Macon Telegraph.*

Just So.—They met on a bridge. Each held out his hand, and they shook, and instantly realized that they were utter strangers. Had not one of them been a genuine Hibernian the situation might have been embarrassing.

"Begorra, that's quare," says Pat. "When we wor so far off that we couldn't see aich other I thought it was you an' you thought it was me, and now we're here together it's nayther of us."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Guilty.—"In Paris," said a lady who had had the bitter experience of being knocked down by a cab, and then brought to book for being in the way, "they run over you and make you pay for the privilege." Perhaps the old colored man, quoted by the Valentine *Democrat*, was sufficiently traveled to fear a similar outcome.

There had been a railway collision near a country town, and a shrewd lawyer had hurried to the scene of disaster. He noticed this old man with a badly injured head, and hurried up to him where he lay moaning on the ground.

"How about damages?" he began.

But the sufferer waved him off.

"G'way, boss, g'way," he said. "Ah nebber hit de

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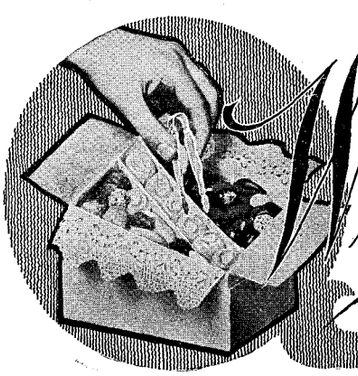

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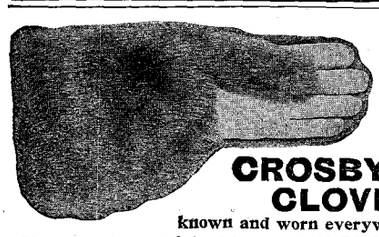

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train. Ah nebber done such a t'ing in all mah life! Yo' cyain't git no damages out ob me."—*Lancaster Law Review.*

Justly Indignant.—A Scottish minister was expounding the miracles, and considered the swallowing of Jonah by the whale. He was one of those gentlemen who take a very long way round for a short cut, and was proving first of all that it could not be this or that or the other fish.

"It couldna hae been the shairk," he was going on, when an old lady from the front pew cried out, "Meenister, Meenister, wasna the beast a whale?"

The good man was speechless with indignation for an instant, then in tones of thunder he retorted:

"A whale? A whale? What dae you ken about it? What d'ye mean by takin' the word o' God out o' my mouth?"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Took Dirt Away.—"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"What is an excavation?"

"Why, an excavation, my boy, is a place from which dirt has been taken."

"Well, I suppose my face is an excavation, then."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Illusions Realized.—"Are you ready, dear?"

"In one minute, darling."

"Matrimony does not dispel all our illusions," he muttered, as he lit a cigar. "Before we were married I thought every moment I had to wait for her was an eternity, and so its turned out to be."—*Baltimore American.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

December 16.—A regiment of Grenadiers joins the mutineers at Moscow, and seize the arsenal, the Cossacks refusing to fire upon them. The strike of telegraphers continues, and Riga is reported in the control of revolutionary bands. The revolutionary leaders call upon the citizens to withdraw their savings from the banks as the surest means of bankrupting the Government and ending the present regime.

December 17.—Martial law is said to have been proclaimed in all the provinces. The Grenadiers at Moscow return to duty. Rebels at Riga organize the Republic of Lithuania. Chancellor von Buelow, of Germany, orders ships to Reval and Libau to deport any German subjects who may wish to leave Russia.

December 18.—Two army corps are sent to the Baltic provinces to suppress the uprisings. Riga is reported in flames as a result of a bombardment. Three hundred persons are killed in pitched battle in the streets of Mitau.

December 19.—A general strike, tying up the railroads, telegraph lines and postal service is ordered by the Russian workmen's unions.

December 21.—The general strike begins, but the Government is able, with the use of troops, to move trains to Berlin. Collisions between troops and people are reported from Moscow, where workmen declare for armed revolt. Details of fighting at Tukum, Livonia, show that in a bombardment of the town 400 refugees were slain after a captain and twenty-four dragoons had been killed.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

December 16.—President Castro, of Venezuela, withdraws his charges against the French Minister, and the incident is regarded as closed.

December 17.—The Italian Ministry resigns on the defeat, in the Chamber of Deputies, of its commercial agreement with Spain.

London's unemployed participate in a demonstration in front of St. Paul's Cathedral.

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December 18.—Serious rioting occurs among Chinese coolies in Shanghai and twenty rioters are killed and several Europeans are wounded; the disturbance is suppressed by volunteers from British warships.

December 19.—The German Government expresses regret over the Brazilian incident.

The United States, England, Germany and Japan send warships to Shanghai to protect their citizens.

December 21.—American, British, German, Italian and Japanese marines restore order in Shanghai.

Henry Harland, the American novelist, dies at San Remo, Italy.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the new Premier of Great Britain, in his first speech of the campaign, ignores the question of home rule for Ireland and says that the fiscal question is the prime issue.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

December 16.—*Senate:* The Panama Emergency Appropriation bill is passed, after being amended so as to call for estimates of salaries.

House: Representative Pearse, of Maryland, introduces a resolution blaming the officers for hazing and similar evils at Annapolis and providing for an investigation.

December 18.—*Senate:* In discussing the status of indicted members, Senator Bailey, of Texas, declares that the Senate is "as clean now as it ever was." The committees are announced.

House: Representative Mahon, of Pennsylvania, declares that midshipmen in the Naval Academy should take oath not to indulge in hazing. Representative Littauer introduces a resolution requiring the use of the metric system in all Federal departments. Insurance, Russian Jews and immigration are discussed.

December 19.—*Senate:* Senator Dolliver introduces a rate bill which he declares meets with the President's approval, and Senator Spooner (Rep.), of Wisconsin, criticizes Presidential encroachments upon the prerogatives of Congress.

House: The Philippine Tariff bill is adopted by the Ways and Means Committee.

December 20.—*Senate:* Senators Foraker and Culberson discuss the railroad rate question. Confirmation of the members of the Panama Canal Commission is rescinded after the President's nomination of Joseph B. Bishop, secretary of the commission, for a place on the commission is received.

House: The Panama Appropriation bill is passed.

December 21.—*Senate:* The nominations of Isthmian Canal Commissioners are referred back to the committee. A substitute for the Philippine Tariff bill is presented by the Democrats.

Both houses adjourn until January 4.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 17.—Correspondence between the President and Attorney-General Moody regarding the Atchinson & Sante Fé rebate cases is made public at Washington.

An immigration inspector reports that immigrants, doctored at foreign ports to hide traces of disease, are admitted here suffering from trachoma.

James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, declares, in his annual report, that the Federal Government must assume control of corporations before any real reform of industrial evils can be had.

S. Stanhope Orris, Professor Emeritus of Princeton University, dies at Harrisburg, Pa.

December 18.—The Chicago National Bank, the Home Savings Bank and the Equitable Trust Company, allied Chicago institutions, fail, with liabilities of $26,000,000.

Judson Harmon, formerly special counsel in the Santa Fé Railroad rebate case, declares President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Moody seem to be congratulating each other because the Government lost its suit.

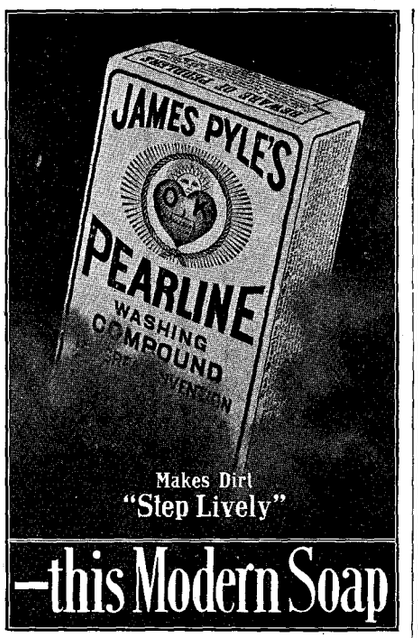
The investigation into hazing at Annapolis results in the first class men ordering the fourth class men to tell all they know to the authorities.

December 19.—Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, resigns to become United States Senator.

Attorney-General Moody decides that Secretary Bonaparte has no power to dismiss midshipmen accused of hazing without first holding a court-martial.

December 20.—A court-martial is ordered by Secretary Bonaparte for midshipmen accused of hazing.

December 21.—Ex-Governor Odell of New York attacks President Roosevelt, Governor Higgins and others, accusing them of trying to wreck the Republican party in New York State by their advocacy of Mr. Wadsworth for Speaker of the Assembly.



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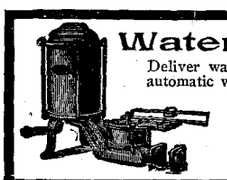
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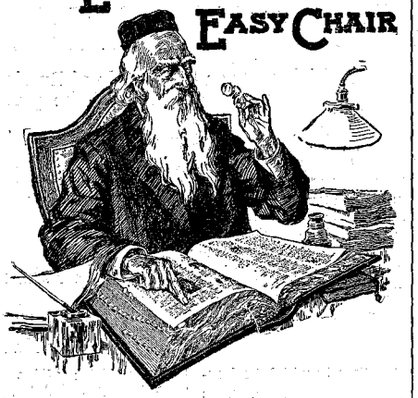

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"H. L.," Jax, Fla.—"Is it correct to say 'John Doe *hung* at last'?"

No. In such a case use "hanged" rather than "hung." In writing or speaking of the execution of an individual always use "hanged" for the imperfect tense and past participle. Meat is *hung* by a butcher, but a murderer is *hanged* on the gallows.

"W. H. K.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Is there any difference in meaning between 'chemic' and 'chemical,' or 'democratic' and 'democratical,' and if so can you indicate a method enabling me correctly to discriminate between the two forms?"

There is no difference in the meaning of the words cited. "Chemic" is the form employed in poetry. "Democratical" is a variant form of "democratic," the latter being the preferred form. The Standard says: "In many cases adjectives in *-ical* do not differ, except euphonically, from the corresponding forms in *-ic*; as, symbol*ic*, symbol*ical*. In some cases the words are different in sense; as polit*ic*, polit*ical*. In many cases, especially when the form in *-ic* is used as a noun, the adjectival form is exclusively *-ical*; as, mus*ical*."

"A. R. M.," Mineral, Va.—"What are the possessive forms of 'lass,' 'gas,' and 'fox'?"

Add "'s" to these words to form the possessive unless they are followed by a word beginning with a sibilant sound (*s*, *x*, *ce*, *se*, or dental *ge*). In the latter case add only the apostrophe. Examples: "lass's hat" (but "lass' smile"), "gas's fumes" (but "gas' smell"), "fox's tail" (but "fox' skin").

"C. H. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Is the use of the plural verb in the sentence 'The House Committee announce' correct?"

That depends upon the sense in which the word "committee" is used. If it is used distributively the verb in the plural is correct, the intention being to convey the idea that all the individual members of the committee separately announce the matter, but if the committee is regarded as a unit, that is, collectively, the singular form of the verb is required.

"C. L. H.," Omaha, Nebr.—"(1) Please publish the meaning of the word 'cycle' when applied to an engine or motor. (2) When is it correct to use 'till' and when 'until'?"

(1) "Cycle" used in this sense signifies the round of changes that is included in a complete revolution of a wheel, as of a gas-engine. (2) "Till" is derived from Icelandic *til*, meaning "to, till." "Until" is from "unto" with the substitution of "til" for "to." The words "till" and "until" are used with no perceptible difference of meaning.

"T. H. S.," Brookline, Mass.—"In the sentence 'The paper recently told this *story of how* he won a rich bride,' do you approve the use of 'story of how'?"

The use of "story of how" in the sentence cited is not ungrammatical. The sentence would be improved if made to read as follows: "The paper recently told how he *had* won a rich bride." Use the pluperfect tense "had won," as the winning of the bride denotes an action previous to its narration.

"A. J. C.," Dallas, Tex.—"What is the correct spelling of "kershaw" (phonetic spelling), a vegetable common in the South, and apparently a hybrid of the squash and pumpkin?"

The word is spelled "cushaw," and is pronounced cue-shaw'.

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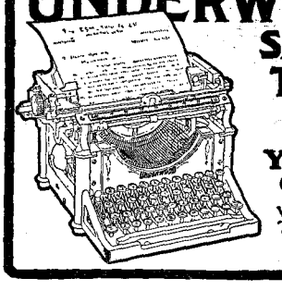

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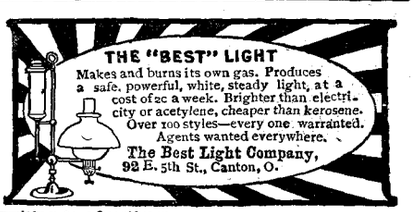
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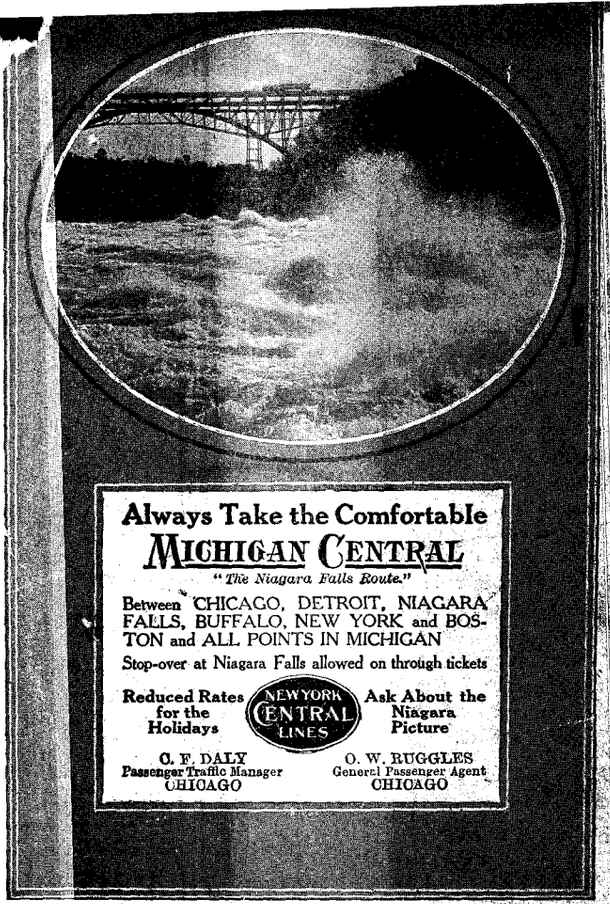

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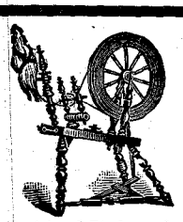

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